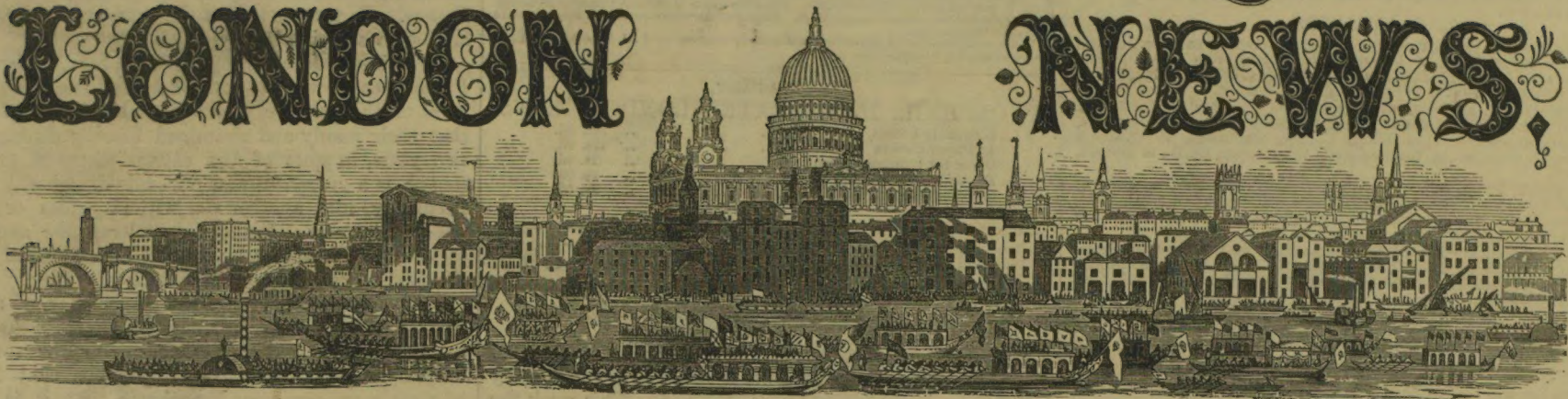


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1776.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE NEW TOWNHALL, BRADFORD.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 16, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., the wife of Commander Edmund H. Verney, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Halkin-street West, Lady Agneta Montagu, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Criccieth, N.B., Lady Kensington, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 46, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Caroline Ingham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Camden-road, by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., of Regent-square Presbyterian Church, John Cameron, of H.M. Madras Civil Service, to Annie Cowie, only daughter of the late William Duthie, merchant, Walbrook, London.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. E. Maxwell, M.A., Rector of High Roding, Essex, father of the bridegroom, Theodore Maxwell, M.B., of King's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Eyre, second daughter of the late John Eyre Ashby, LL.D., of Enfield, Middlesex.

On July 23, at St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, P. V. A. Reid, Esq., Espartillar, fifth son of the Rev. James Reid, Kirkinner Manse, Wigtownshire, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Montevideo.

On the 4th inst., the Earl of Granard to the Hon. Frances Mary Petre, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Petre. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Manning, in the private chapel at Thorndon Hall, Lord Petre's seat in Essex.

On the 4th inst., at Brecon, Lord John H. Tylour, brother of the Marquis of Headfort, Colonel of the 94th Foot, to Miss Winifred Llewellyn, daughter of the late Rev. John Llewellyn.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of her grandson, E. T. Horsley, Pye Bridge, Sarah, widow of Lewis Wilson, of Nottingham, deeply lamented, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 6th inst., at 73, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the Hon. Marianne Oliphant Hay Paterson, relict of the late Peter Hay Paterson, Esq., of Carpow, and daughter of the eighth Lord Elibank.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. M. Benson; Chancellor of Lincoln.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Thomas Mills.
Whitchall, closed.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Louverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.
Temple Yacht Club, match at Erith.
Crystal Palace: Fountain Display; "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.; Romah.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Sutton Park Races.
Aylesbury Agricultural Show.
Crystal Palace: Operetta, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
Ember Week.
Meeting of the British Association at Bradford, 8 p.m., address by Professor A. Williamson, president.

Royal Horticultural Society, exhibition of zinnias, &c.
Middleton Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Crystal Palace: "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.; Romah.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.
Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, quarterly court, 4 p.m.
Monmouth Races.
Bicester Athletic Sports.
Newcastle (Staffordshire) Poultry Show (two days).
British Association at Bradford, 8 p.m., soirée.
Crystal Palace: Operetta, 3 p.m.; Great Fireworks.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show.
British Association at Bradford, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. C. Williamson on Coal and Coal-Plants).
Crystal Palace: "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Fifth Annual Cat Show; Choral Concert of the Metropolitan Schools.
Cheshire Agricultural Society, Show at Crewe.
British Association at Bradford, evening (Mr. Siemens' lecture to working men on Fuel).
Drury Lane Theatre reopened ("Antony and Cleopatra").

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Sept. 13	29.975	54.4	47.0	78	0.10	47.6	63.9	W. NW.	123	.042
14	30.048	53.8	49.0	85	0	47.4	63.7	W. NW. N.	111	.033
15	30.043	52.4	44.9	77	10	46.3	58.5	N. NNW. NW.	160	.000
16	29.920	51.5	42.5	73	9	45.0	57.9	NNW. WNW.	124	.000
17	29.736	52.7	48.4	86	..	45.9	60.9	SW. SSW.	147	.339
18	29.814	52.6	42.0	70	6	48.0	61.2	N. WNW.	201	.000
19	29.682	54.8	51.4	89	9	48.4	61.1	SW. SSW.	393	.195

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.965	30.042	30.077	29.969	29.783	29.775	29.754
Temperature of Air	57.3	56.6	55.5	53.6	55.0	54.7	58.7
Temperature of Evaporation	52.8	53.8	50.9	48.2	50.9	49.5	54.7
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	NNW.	NNW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 3	7 32	8 8	8 51	9 39	10 25	11 10
11 10	11 50	12 11	12 50	1 0	1 22	1 49

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRATORUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight; ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being the most successful in the world, having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.

LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, 21 lbs. 6d. to 42 lbs. 6d.; Panteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Clarendon.—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. Marsh Nelson, WILL OPEN for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 20, when will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverley. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Richard, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Byron, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lickford, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sargent, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Miss Adeline Geddes, &c. The incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballet and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cromack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Clarendon. At the conclusion of the Tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Preceded by a Faucial Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe, Miss Harriet C. Venny, and Miss Hudspeeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, with Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner, in a Legitimate Play Every Evening. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE BRIDAL; Tuesday and Thursday, HAMLET; Saturday, LADY OF LYONS.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by Prof. TENNANT, to which the public are admitted on paying the college fees. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 19. The lectures are illustrated by a very extensive collection of specimens. Practical instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

Our French neighbours can once more breathe freely. On Friday last the final payment of the heavy indemnity exacted by Germany was paid at Berlin. This week the troops of the conqueror—a mere handful of them remained—are leaving the fortress of Verdun and the neighbouring district and turning their steps homewards. On reaching Metz—that great fortress which, little more than three years ago, was the head-quarters of Napoleon III., and a few months later capitulated to the Red Prince—they will find themselves, strange as it still sounds, on German soil. It would seem that the leave-taking at Verdun, as at Nancy and Belfort some weeks ago, was respectful, if not cordial. The Germans were too well disciplined to offend the population among whom they have been quartered, the French too subdued by the heavy calamities that have fallen upon them to vent their joy in ill-timed demonstrations in presence of their late enemies. The Government have wisely discountenanced all public fêtes and celebrations in connection with the liberation of French soil, and the natural rejoicings which have taken place have been purely of a local character, which could give no offence to friend or foe.

Thus quietly has been brought to a close a treaty, or succession of treaties, which will form a conspicuous page in modern history. The terms of peace were to the last degree onerous and humiliating to the conquered nation, but they have been carried out with a scrupulousness and promptitude deserving high admiration. In two years and a half there has been handed over to Germany the enormous sum of two hundred millions sterling, wrung from the resources of impoverished France, and equal to one fourth of our own National Debt. That amount has been raised by heavy taxation cheerfully borne, and by gigantic loans readily subscribed; and the ransom money of French independence has been paid down some months within the stipulated period. A country which can bear such a burden without staggering under it must have boundless resources; a people which has discharged so vast a pecuniary obligation with good faith and punctuality must possess some sterling national qualities. Patience is not generally regarded as a French virtue. Yet our vanquished neighbours have paid the indemnity without undignified wailing, and have borne even the mutilation of their territory with something like resignation. To a proud and sensitive people the exaction of a pecuniary penalty is far less galling than the absolute surrender of their soil. The debt has been cancelled, but Alsace and the richer part of Lorraine, containing more than a million and a half of the most industrious inhabitants of France, have been ceded to victorious Germany. This is the bitterest ingredient in the cup which our neighbours have had to drink to the dregs—this the national humiliation which sobers present rejoicing and, alas! portends a troublous future.

France has now become the mistress of her own destiny, and receives the news of her emancipation from the foreigner with a calm equanimity which may be regarded as a good omen. Her population have not abandoned the hope of recovering the lost provinces, but they have the good sense to see that the prospect of such a triumph is very far distant, and are sufficiently self-restrained to bide their time. Not only is France now relatively far weaker as compared with Germany than she was before the ill-fated war of 1870, but her rulers are intent upon other and more ignoble objects than the restoration of the national strength. The dominant party have cashiered M. Thiers, who more than any other French statesman secured general confidence at home and abroad, and have replaced him by Marshal MacMahon—a President in name without official power. All this time France has been dragging on nervously without a settled Constitution, under the auspices of a Provisional Republic, administered by a Government which is the creature of a Provisional National Assembly. Those who hold the reins of power are all Monarchists, but up to the present time Legitimists and Orleanists have been unable to negotiate a fusion or choose a candidate, and party intrigue is still, with the majority, the substitute for national patriotism. With what serene composure must Prince Bismarck watch the strife of French Royalist cliques!—how complacently must he note the outbreak of clerical fanaticism in France, which has both spoilt the prospects of the Legitimist pretender and aroused the indignation of Italy. The German

Chancellor has lost his hold upon what remains of French territory, but the reactionists of France have been good enough to find him ample compensation in the shape of an Italian alliance; and the visit of Victor Emmanuel to Berlin is almost coincident with the recovery of her freedom of action by France. So true is it that the worst enemies of France are her own citizens.

The interests of Europe and the true welfare of the French people will not suffer by this indefinite postponement of the policy of revenge, and we would fain hope that their manly and restrained bearing during the last two years, in spite of the extravagances of their politicians, is a guarantee that our neighbours will not rush heedlessly into another war without allies or rational hopes of success. France may tolerate the assumptions of the Romish hierarchy, but will shrink from entering the field of conflict to rehabilitate the Pope. She will hardly tolerate for long the ascendancy of a clerical faction which has already alienated the Italian people from their natural leaning to the country of Napoleon III. It is just possible that the lapse of time may convince Frenchmen that it is a wiser policy to renew the strength and restore the prestige of the nation by just government and the pacific development of its industrial resources than to recover lost provinces. But we forbear to speculate further upon remote contingencies. At present France is powerless in face of united Germany. She has lost her supremacy in Europe, and will probably never recover it, and it is as true now as it was a year ago that the Republic is the form of Government which least divides her population. But, however that may be, it is certain that, by the union of all parties for truly national objects, by establishing free institutions, by recognising in practice as well as in theory the principle of religious liberty, by breaking down the system of centralisation which keeps the population in a state of pupillage and places a formidable instrument of despotism in the hands of any party that happens to be uppermost, and by allowing full play to industrial energy and commercial activity, our neighbours would reach a more elevated position in the commonwealth of nations than by the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine or the humiliation of Germany. Whether they will elect to carry out such a programme time will decide.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained Princess Dietrichstein Mensdorff and her son, Prince Hugo, for two days last week at Balmoral Castle. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Abergeldie Castle, and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. On the following day the Princess of Wales visited her Majesty. The Marquis of Hartington, who is Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson (of Invercauld) dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family at Balmoral attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie. On Monday Prince Leopold left Balmoral for Inverary. The Marquis of Hartington dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral on Tuesday for Inverlochry Castle, Inverness-shire, the seat of Lord Abinger. In attendance were Lady Churchill, Major-General Ponsonby, and Dr. Fox. Her Majesty drove to Ballater, and travelled thence by a special train leaving at twenty minutes to nine o'clock a.m. Lord Kintore accompanied the Royal train to Aberdeen, whence the Queen proceeded, via Stanley junction, to Kingussie, where her Majesty left the railway, being received by the Master of Lovat, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and Cluny Macpherson of Cluny. Nearly a thousand persons were assembled, who greeted the Queen with a truly Highland welcome. The Kingussie volunteers formed a guard of honour at the station, which was tastefully decorated with heather and mountain berries. The Queen continued the journey thence in an open carriage, the suite occupying six other carriages. The route lay via Badenoch and the demesne of Cluny Macpherson, on the Spey, to Moy, where horses were changed, and a rapid run was made through Glen Spean, via Roy Bridge, in Lochaber district, where triumphal arches were erected, and the clan Mackintosh and the retainers of The Mackintosh, in new kilts, were drawn up, headed by their young chief. Horses being again changed, the journey was continued to Spean Bridge, where Lord Abinger welcomed the Queen to the Western Highlands. Her Majesty also held a short conversation with Lady Abinger; and the Hon. Ella Campbell Scarlett, Lord Abinger's eldest daughter, presented a bouquet to the Queen. About 700 people were present, and a floral arch and banners decorated the bridge. Her Majesty continued her journey to Inverlochry, arriving at the castle at ten minutes past eight o'clock, after a drive of nearly fifty miles. A telegram to Fort William announced the Royal arrival, when a rocket was fired from the fort, giving the signal for the lighting of bonfires upon the surrounding hills. Fort William was partially illuminated, and the bells of the several churches were rung. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove over the farm, and subsequently to the head of Lochiel, and visited Prince Charles Edward Stuart's monument.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Christian have had good sport upon the moors, as well as deerstalking upon the Balmoral and other Royal estates. The Duke of Edinburgh left Balmoral Castle on Wednesday for the south. He was accompanied by the son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia. His Royal Highness arrived on Thursday morning in town, remaining for a few days at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg, arrived at Abergeldie Castle yesterday (Friday) week from Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the limited mail from London to Perth, where they partook of breakfast in the station committee-rooms, and after

a stay of three quarters of an hour the journey was continued via Aberdeen to Pallater, where the Royal travellers were met by the Duke of Edinburgh. A guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders was in attendance, under the command of Lieutenant Kivan. The Royal party drove thence to Abergeldie. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service in Crathie church. On Tuesday the Prince was present at the Highland gathering at Aboyne. The Marquis of Huntly mustered his own clansmen, and, at the Marquis's invitation, the Duff and Farquharson Highlanders and the Highlanders from Strathdon were present. The clansmen numbered 200. The Highland games were contested with great spirit.

The King of the Belgians has been making a short visit to Scarborough. On Tuesday he went to York, and remained more than an hour in the cathedral.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have during the past week visited the principal historical and national buildings of the metropolis. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, with their children, have left London upon their return to Baden-Baden.

Prince and Princess Metternich and the Duke de Croij have left Brown's Hotel for Scotland.

His Excellency Prince de Reuss, German Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, has left Bournemouth, en route for St. Petersburg.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis of Conyngham has arrived at Slanes Castle from Drogheda.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left Sandown, Isle of Wight, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Witley Court from Germany.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam arrived at Wentworth House on Saturday last from Coolatin Park, in the county of Wicklow.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have left town for Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore have arrived at Castle-cole, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Brighton from Bessborough House, their seat in Ireland.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The Earl of Wilton has arrived in his yacht at Gibraltar from Plymouth.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore have arrived at Shanbally Castle, in the county of Tipperary.

Lord and Lady Wenlock have left Escrick for Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.

The Home Secretary and Mrs. Lowe have returned to Sherbrooke, Caterham.

The Countess of Loudoun has appointed the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot one of the governors of the Grammar School, Dillhorn, Staffordshire, according to the powers given to her Ladyship by the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners.

The funeral service on the remains of M. Andrew Beloukha Kokhanowsky, First Secretary to the Russian Embassy and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, took place at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on Wednesday. The principal mourners were M. Bartolomei, Councillor of the Embassy, and M. A. de Berg, Russian Consul-General.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ayton, W. A., to be Vicar of Chacombe, Northants.
Bruce, Lloyd Steward; Canon and Prebendary of Tockerington.
Cave, Robert H.; Rector of Covenham St. Bartholomew's, Lincolnshire.
Chandler, Henry C. D.; Vicar of Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire.
Craster, Thos. Henry; Vicar of Bole and Rector of South Wheatley, Notts.
Greeny, Horatio Nelson; Perpetual Curate of Eskdale, Cumberland.
FitzGerald, Frederick; Vicar of Gillingham, Kent.
Furse, C. W.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church.
Law, F. H.; Rector of Lee, Kent.
Lawrence, Charles; Rector of Croft, Darlington.
Layard, Charles Clement; Rector of Combe Hay.
Lewis, David; Vicar of Llangynfelin, Cardiganshire.
Meade, Wakefield S.; Vicar of Frosterley, Durham.
Morris, David Melville; Vicar of Penally, Pembrokehire.
Paterson, Charles; Curate of Stoke-with-Walsgrave, Coventry.
Powys, W. Percy; Vicar of Ashov.
Strickland, William Edward; Rector of Egremont, Cumberland.
Thorn, J. T.; Vicar of Stoneleigh.
Turner, William Vlado; Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire.
Walsh, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.
Webber, R. L.; Archdeacon of Demerara.
Wigram, Ernest, Vicar of Brayton; Rector of Whithy.
Wilson, William; Rector of Narberth, Pembrokehire.
Wilberforce, W. F.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oldham, Lancashire.
Williams, Arthur Monier; Perpetual Curate of Buttermere, Cumberland.
Wright, C. E.; Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

Last week a new church, of which the Rev. E. Husband is the Incumbent, was opened at Folkestone.

Last week the Archbishop of York consecrated a church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Middlesborough.

On the 3rd inst. the completion of tower and spire was celebrated by two services in the Church of SS. James and John, Derwent-Woodlands, Derbyshire.

Mr. Richard Assheton-Cross, M.P., on Monday laid the foundation-stone of the new church schools in course of erection at Stubshaw Cross, near Ashdon-in-Makerfield.

It is stated that the Incumbent of St. John the Divine, Kennington, has received £10,000 from an anonymous donor towards the building of the nave of his church.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Ashley-green, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks, on the 25th ult., by the lady who has so kindly offered to build and endow a church in this poor district.

The Vicar of St. Parnabas, Pimlico, has filed an answer to the objection made against the application for permission to erect a baldacchino in his church. He alleges that such an addition to the building is much desired by a very large number of the parishioners.

Two handsome polished brass tablets have been placed on the north wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the two recesses facing the monument to Lord Melbourne, to the memory of the officers, artificers, seamen, marines, and boys who were lost in the Captain, which foundered off Cape Finisterre, Sept. 7, 1870.

The Rev. R. Shepherd (for three years senior curate at St. Michael and All Angels', Hackney) has recently been appointed to the incumbency of Heaton Moor, Lancashire; and on Monday last, at a meeting held at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, a silver tea and coffee service was presented to him from the congregation, a handsome inkstand from the choir, and an illuminated address from the working men.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the surviving trustee under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, to be Boyle Lecturer, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

There was a successful choral festival, last Saturday, in the parish church of Wigan. About 250 chorists took part in the service, to whom Canon Baynes, Vicar of Coventry (who had travelled direct from Belgium to be present), gave a touching address on their duties in the morning, and in the evening the Dean of Manchester was the preacher.

Holt parish church, one of the finest and most ancient in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, was on Tuesday reopened, after restoration at a cost of £5000—the Marquis of Westminster being one of the chief donors. The Bishop of St. Asaph preached. He spoke strongly against what he characterised as an undue leaning in the Church of England to the usages and ritual of the Church of Rome.

A meeting of the members of the choir of St. James's Church, Clapton, was held on Tuesday, to wish "Good-bye" to the Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A., and to present him with an elegantly-bound quarto edition of "Mercer's Psalter," inscribed with their names. The rev. gentleman has received an appointment from the Duke of Argyll, and is about to leave for India, to join the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.

The church of Egleton, a chapel in the parish of Oakham, Rutland, was reopened on the 27th ult., after having been restored by Mr. J. Tait, architect. The work has been carried out chiefly by the instrumentality of the Rev. F. Johnston, Senior Curate of Oakham, supported by the liberality of Mr. G. H. Finch, M.P., who doubled the amount contributed by the parishioners and their friends.

NEW TOWNHALL, BRADFORD.

The prosperous manufacturing town of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is making itself ready for the Congress of the British Association of Science. Its new Townhall was formally opened, last Tuesday, by the Mayor, Mr. M. W. Thompson, as Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone, who had been asked, were unable to attend. His Worship was accompanied by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P. There was an elaborate procession of forty-five different trades, each with its trophy borne on a dray or "lorry," which represented the processes of manufacturing industry or samples of its produce; besides which there was a great display of flags and standards, with eighteen bands of music, and guards of Fusiliers and Artillery Volunteers. Some Illustrations are in hand, to appear in next week's paper. But the rain, which fell heavily at noon that day, sadly interfered with the effect of the procession. There was an illumination of the public buildings and streets in the evening. On Wednesday night the front of the new Townhall was lit up with the lime-light, and the Mayor provided a display of fireworks in Peel Park.

We give an Illustration of the Townhall, which has been built at a cost of £100,000, exclusive of the site, valued at £40,000. The architects are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford; Messrs. J. Ives and Son, of Shipley, were the contractors. The whole is built of white freestone, from the quarries at Cliffe Wood, near Bradford, the finest Yorkshire building-stone. The principal front towards Market-street is 275 ft. in length and 70 ft. in height, and the massive tower is 23 ft. square and 200 ft. in height. The façade shows a basement, ground floor, first and second floors, and attic. The ground-floor windows are square-headed; those of the first floor have pointed arches, and the third floor presents a continuous arcade of window openings and niches, and the niches present a complete gallery of sculptured statues of the Sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror, Elizabeth and Victoria being on each side of the principal entrance. The statues, thirty-five in number, are by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, London. The carved stonework on the exterior, as well as in the borough court, council-chamber, and corridors, is beautiful in design and artistically executed. The building is divided into three portions, and has three entrances, one for each. In the centre are the council-chamber and the Mayor's suite of apartments; at one end are the various municipal offices, at the other is the borough court, which communicates with the police offices below. The central staircase within the principal entrance is lighted by windows at the sides, 30 ft. in height, filled with stained glass, representing the arms of the boroughs of Yorkshire. Light is also gained from the ceiling, through stained-glass windows, showing the arms and crest of Bradford. The ceiling is richly decorated, the walls are stencilled in imitation of tapestry, and the legend by which the manor of Bradford was held of John o' Gaunt—the presentation of the tongue of the boar, instead of the head without the tongue, which is held by a discomfited rival—is portrayed on the wall at the top of the first flight of steps. The council-chamber, the most elegant room in the building, is 40 ft. square, and of proportionate height. The lower parts of the walls have oak panels, the upper panels, exquisitely carved, representing fruit and flowers. Above the oak the walls are arched in stone, and the ceiling is gorgeously yet tastefully decorated in gold and colours. The floors are of oak parqueterie. An oak screen and canopy placed inside the chamber, and inclosed by folding-doors, shuts off any draught from the entrance-door. Under the canopy is the Mayor's seat. The Aldermen sit left and right of his Worship, the Town Clerk immediately below the Mayor, and seats for the Councillors are arranged in a semicircle facing the chair. A gallery, to which there is a separate entrance, is provided for the public. The chamber is lighted from the top and sides, the windows being filled with stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of Bradford and other boroughs. The seats are covered with maroon-coloured morocco leather, and all the fittings are in oak, covered to correspond with the panels. The borough court, which is lofty and well lighted and ventilated, measures 53 ft. by 37 ft. The fittings are of oak, and the room is simply but effectively ornamented. The lower parts of the walls are panelled in oak, then comes a stone arcade, and the ceiling springs from stone corbels and shafts. The court is lighted from the top by stained-glass windows, and by windows in the wall. The ceiling is quite as gorgeous in gold and colour as the council-chamber, and superior to it in height. The sides are coved. In the angles are figures emblematical of Industry and Agriculture, Architecture and Engineering, the Arts and Sciences, and Commerce and Navigation. Other figures represent Fortitude, Hope, Mercy, and Justice; and an open book, containing ten numerals, brings to remembrance the Commandments. The tower is not only used for ventilation, but contains a clock with four dials, and a peal of carillon bells, playing twenty-one tunes. All the ventilation-shafts converge in the tower, where the upward draught is assisted by a coil of hot-water pipes. The great clock, made by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, steam-clock factory, Croydon, strikes the hours upon a bell of about 4½ tons, with a hammer weighing 3 cwt., and chimes the quarters on four other bells, the same as at the Westminster Palace. The time is

shown upon four dials, each 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with cast-iron figures and minutes, glazed with opal glass, and illuminated at night by gas; and, by a very ingenious arrangement of mechanism, applied to the clock, the gas is turned up and down so as to suit all seasons of the year, providing for long and short days; so that no attendance will be required to turn the gas on and off. This is the first time the invention has been applied.

THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The camp of exercise for the Indian army, held in the early part of this year, under the personal superintendence of Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief, has become a thing of the past. Yet there may be some interest still remaining in the scenes displayed by our three Illustrations, from the sketches taken by a naval officer—Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer—who visited the camp while on leave of absence from his ship, then lying at Bombay. The sketches have, as may be readily supposed, lain some time in our hands, but the publication of the Engravings has been deferred for want of space. The field of operations was an area of 700 square miles in the Hassan Abdul country, at the north-western angle of the Punjab frontier, beyond Rawul Pindee, and towards the Indus, near the Fort of Attock. It is distant nearly 2000 miles from Bombay, by rail and dawk road, but still farther from Calcutta. Three separate camps were formed, each containing a force of some 5000 European and native soldiers, with about 3500 followers, making in all 26,000 men. The troops under each of the Generals commanding were at first drilled and exercised apart. Latterly, the whole army was massed together, and was then divided into two forces, supposed to represent the advanced guards of two opposing large armies. They executed a series of strategic manoeuvres and sham fights, which had much interest for spectators acquainted with the military art. The particular subjects of our Illustrations are merely two or three scenes and incidents in and around the camp. One of these is the apparition of a steam elephant, as we might call the monster of a traction engine dragging a load of beer from the Murree station along the Grand Trunk road to Hassan Abdul. It contrasted strangely, indeed, with the beasts of burden commonly used in Asia, and these were not a little terrified by meeting their new mechanical competitor on the road.

THE TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

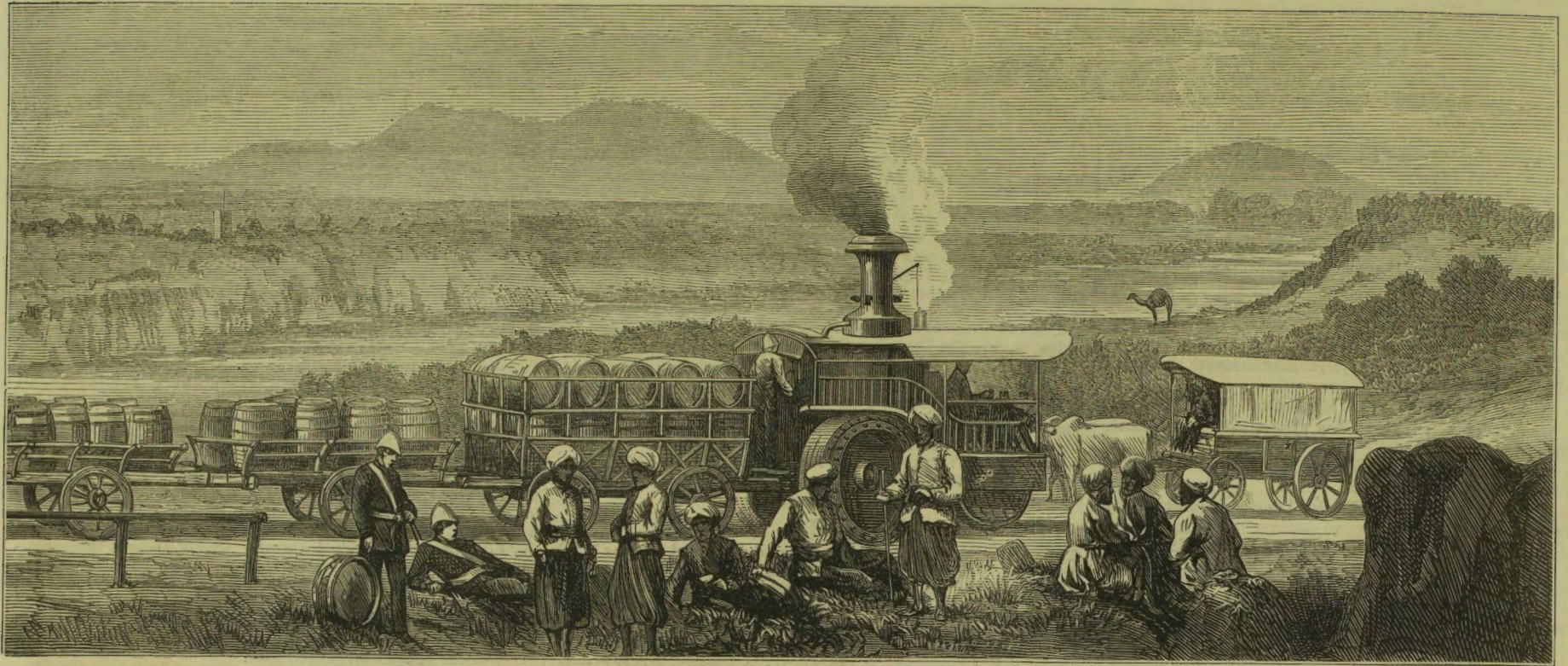
The bright-faced sun, that sometimes shines upon us in the day-time, is a very good-natured potentate. He does a great deal of service, one way and another, to all that live on every planet within reach of his bountiful, healthful, beautiful rays. Let the astronomer, the physicist, and the physiologist combine to describe their beneficent natural effects. Our theme on this occasion is a more trivial incident. This blessed sun, though inconceivably sublime and powerful, is not above lending his aid to the harmless amusement of a child, who crows with glee and claps her little hands to see the dancing lights and shadows on the wall. There may indeed be, as poets have imagined, a spirit of Divine sympathy ruling the least as the mightiest operation of elemental forces, which can share in the babe's innocent mirth, or in the sportive joy of Wordsworth's "Kitten with the falling leaves." It is very kind of the sun, we must say again, great and glorious as he is, to let his rays be employed for the mere innocent gratification of a young person's fancy. Here he is, as you may observe in our Engraving, helping the shilling photographer, with his box of chemical apparatus muffled in a cloth and propped on a pair of sticks, to catch the likeness of that pretty nursemaid's face, who stands, with her infant charge in her arms, a willing subject of this marvellous portrait-taking art! It is for a soft word from the soldier, her gallant admirer, that Mary Ann consents to undergo this process, at his expense no doubt, that he may carry the photograph with him to barracks, and may there extol her charms in the hearing of envious comrades. Let us hope that she will be prudent in her dealings with this smart young member of the Queen's military service; and that she will not lose much more time in the sunny afternoon, but soon place the baby in the perambulator and pursue the course of her duty, returning in good temper, and with a pure heart and conscience, to the house of her vigilant mistress, who would be much grieved if Mary Ann were to get her head turned by any foolish talk. It would not be the sun's fault, nor yet the moon's, but the weakness of our poor humanity, and more especially of that frail womanhood, to which the contemplation of her own personal beauty has ever proved a snare, from the time when Eve first beheld her face in the glassy surface of a pool in Eden to the present ingenious age of photography and other modern devices, amazing the rustic bystanders with the cheap results of science most easily applied. The trick is performed, in a few minutes, by that cunning magician with his head in a bag, and Mary Ann's photographic portrait is handed over to Private Jack Robinson of the Royal Hampton Court Guards, who has already given her, by way of exchange, a likeness of his own martial figure, with the moustache in perfect trim.

The Weigh House Chapel, on Fish-street-hill, which has been closed some months for repairs and decorations, was reopened on Sunday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Binney, the late minister, who preached the first sermon in the chapel when it was built, about forty years ago.

It was stated that the prize gained by the Welsh choir at the Crystal Palace, a gilt cup and cover, had been manufactured by Mr. Streeter. This is incorrect; it was made by Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton-street, Strand. The cup of which we gave an Illustration was made by Streeter. This was not competed for, but was given to commemorate the Welsh choir's success in winning the challenge prize, made by Messrs. Cox and Sons, which cost £1000. They also made the mace for the opening of the Bradford Townhall.

The project for an amalgamation of the National Union of Agricultural Labourers, whose head-quarters are at Leamington, and the other unions of a similar character throughout the country, has failed.—The English Agricultural Labourers' Union having determined to inquire into the condition of the Irish labourer, a report upon the subject has recently been presented to the council, chiefly referring to the south and south-eastern parts of the sister kingdom. This document describes the wretched state of the mud cabins, and declares that a worse-fed, worse-clad man than the Irish agricultural labourer is not to be found in Europe. The rate of wages depends much upon locality and circumstances, but averages about 6s. or 7s. per week of at least sixty hours. The cabins are all held at will, and the men and their families are frequently ejected without compensation, according to the pleasure of the farmer or landlord, Mr. Gladstone's Land Act not being applicable to the case of mere "cotters." It is proposed to establish an Irish union similar to the English one.

INDIAN FRONTIER SKETCHES.



TRACTION-ENGINE ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD, NEAR LAWRENCEPORE.



RECONNOITRING PARTY, CAMP OF EXERCISE, PUNJAB.



VIEW OF THE CAMP NEAR NOURMAHAL'S TOMB.



THE TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 11.

The coalition of the three Monarchical parties against the much-abused Republic has decidedly failed. The interviews of the Counts de Chambord and de Paris have left the Legitimists and Orleanists as divided as ever on fundamental questions, and all the cajolery of the Duc de Broglie has failed to secure the definite support of those who style themselves "partisans of the appeal to the people." The secession of the adherents of the Prince Imperial from the so-called Monarchical league has been foreshadowed for some time past in the acrimony and bitterness of tone displayed by the newspapers of the party when dealing with the Fusionist agitation and the pretensions of the Legitimists and Orleanists; consequently, the Parisians were not greatly surprised when they learnt the other day, through the medium of the *Pays*, that their secession was an accomplished fact. The rupture between the Royalists and their Bonapartist allies appears to be complete. "We have been," says M. de Cassagnac, "their sincere and disinterested allies against the Republic, but they themselves must comprehend that we shall never consent to become their dupes;" and in another article he emphatically declares that between the Imperialists and the Royalists war has again broken out. The Legitimist journals have taken up the gauntlet thus flung down, and for some days past a veritable battle of words has waged between the organs of the adverse parties. The Bonapartists, however, have skilfully brought the question of the prolongation of the President of the Republic's powers forward again, and the proposal is not unlikely to meet with the support of the moderate Republicans, as its realisation would deal a decisive blow to all Fusionist intrigues. At the same time, it would admit of the Prince Imperial coming forward, on his attaining his majority, in the favourite character of "saviour of society."

The Duc de Broglie's organ, *Le Français*, is especially noisy in condemning the conduct of the Bonapartists who thus basely abandon the Monarchical cause; still it takes no notice of the proposal for prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, which, by-the-way, has already secured the support of the *Liberté*, *Gaulois*, *Paris Journal*, *Constitutionnel*, *Ordre*, *Pays*, and *La France*, and daily gains fresh adherents. The extreme Legitimist organs, such as *l'Union* and *Le Monde*, speak of the proposition as if it were some heinous crime, the motive of which is to prevent the King from mounting a throne which belongs to him by Divine right.

Meanwhile the pilgrimages to Paray-le-Monial are becoming a regular institution, and the clerical newspapers have recorded with unexpressed satisfaction the visit of the English pilgrims, under the guidance of the Duke of Norfolk and Lords Dornier and Arundell of Wardour, to the shrine of Marie Alacoque. But I forbear dilating on this subject, as you will, no doubt, have full particulars accompanying your illustrations.

Sept. 4 was celebrated by the Government by the suppression of the *Peuple Souverain*, a popular Republican print of enormous circulation in the provinces. It was at Algiers that the only political demonstration of any importance took place, although it would appear that an energetic attempt was made to celebrate the downfall of the Empire at Périgueux. The Algerian demonstration commenced by lighted squibs being thrown among the military band while it was performing in the Place du Gouvernement, and wellnigh culminated in an encounter between the mob and the troops; the former, however, thought it prudent to retire on the arrival of a detachment of infantry with fixed bayonets. At Périgueux a few cries of "Vive la République!" were raised at the evening promenade, whereupon the officer commanding the gendarmerie ordered out his men, flourished his sword, and would have ridden down the people present had it not been for the interference of the Mayor and of his own superior officer. It would appear that an inquiry has been demanded by the municipal authorities respecting the conduct of the officer in question.

M. Thiers still remains in Switzerland, and it is doubtful whether he will visit Nancy after all. In a letter addressed to M. Jules Ferry he expresses the fear that his visit might lead to illegal manifestations, the effect of which would be to compromise the Republic. At an interview he had with M. Scheurer-Kestner at Lucerne he is reported to have said that he believed his fall on May 24 was due to the election of M. Barodet by the Parisians in opposition to the Count de Rémusat, whose success, he added, would have increased the strength of his Government tenfold.

Active preparations are being made at Trianon for the trial of Marshal Bazaine, which it is now expected will take place early in October.

Yesterday's *Journal Officiel* contains the appointment of the Duc Decazes as French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in the room of Comte d'Harcourt, who retires from public life.

The official journal publishes a note stating that, on the 5th inst., the Government paid to Germany 263,466,000*fr.*, thus completing the payment of the war indemnity. It is added that the total amount paid up to Sept. 1 in respect of the last loan is 3,000,795,000*fr.*; and that the bullion held by the Bank of France, after the payment of the indemnity, amounts to 700 million francs, while at the commencement of the operation the total was only 550 millions.

The maps and documents defining the new boundaries of France on the north-east have been signed by the two Governments. The extreme limit of French territory on the road from Paris to Strasburg is now the railway station of Arricourt, but the village of that name beyond the station stands on German territory.

SPAIN.

In consequence of the decision of the Cortes that the punishment of death should remain part of the military code, the Madrid Ministry resigned, and Senor Salmeron accepted their resignation, afterwards resigning himself; and at an extraordinary sitting on Saturday last Senor Castelar was elected President of the Republic in his stead. He was chosen by 133 votes, against 67 cast for Pi-y-Margall, who was predecessor of Salmeron, and was accused of too great partiality for the Intrinsigentes. Castelar calls upon his countrymen to make a determined effort to put down the anarchy now prevailing. To this end he proposes to call out 150,000 men and arm 500,000 militia to occupy the seat of war. Serrano, Sagasta, Olozaga, and other distinguished ex-Generals and political refugees are returning from France, and the new President has received numerous congratulations from the provinces.

The following is a list of Senor Castelar's Administration:—President of the Ministry (without portfolio), Senor Castelar; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Carvajal; Minister of Justice, Signor Debrío; Minister of Finance, Senor Pedregal; Minister of Public Works, Senor Gil Berges; Minister of Marine, Senor Oreiro; Minister of the Interior, Senor Maissonare; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Soles; Minister of War, General Bregua; General Bregua being indisposed, the Minister of Marine has been appointed Minister of War ad interim.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes the decrees appointing the new Ministers were read. Senor Castelar delivered a speech, in which he said that it was a great sacrifice for him to undertake the government of the country, but he could not refuse a post of danger. The members of the Cabinet, he added, represented the majority, and would follow the course previously pursued with energy and resolution. In conclusion, Senor Castelar said that Europe would only recognise the Republic when it caused the laws to be respected, and restored order in Spain. By effecting these ends the present Cortes would render the greatest possible service to liberty and the Republic. His speech was received with loud cheers. On Tuesday Senor Castelar read a bill authorising the Government to adopt extraordinary measures in the provinces threatened or invaded by the Carlists. By the provisions of this measure the whole of the reserve is to be called out, and a loan of one hundred million pesetas is to be raised to cover the expenses of the military operations. All young men of the reserve who do not respond to the call will be liable to a fine of 5000 pesetas and to prosecution. The bill was declared urgent by the Cortes. It is announced that 30,000 young men of the reserve have already answered the call of the Government. Senor Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes.

In the military campaign the advantages still seem to rest with the Carlists. The leader Cereos has defeated two Republican columns sent against him from Rens and Tarragona, and the situation of Berge is becoming desperate. The Carlists are further assisted by the continued agitation in the south. Carthage holds out, and is receiving supplies of food from the sea; and fresh popular outbreaks are reported from Estremadura and Granada. The Carlists are reported to have 40,000 men under arms in nineteen of the Spanish provinces. Recruits are joining their ranks from Valencia and Huerta, and new Carlist bands are in the district of Murcia. It is affirmed in official quarters, however, that, in spite of their victories, the Carlists are so reduced in strength that they are only able to oppose the Government troops in unimportant skirmishes, and at the present time hold no important place. A curious piece of intelligence respecting the Carlists is that in Biscay, where they are in power, they have issued an order directing that all those who do not attend mass on Sundays shall be whipped.

It is reported from Madrid that Admiral Yelverton has offered to give up the Almansa and Vittoria on condition of the Government placing crews of 500 men on board each vessel.

The Deerhound and her officers and crew have been sent to Ferrol to await trial by the Naval Court of Appeal for the North of Spain.

An English fleet, composed of five frigates, has arrived at San Fernando from Gibraltar.

Cuban misfortunes have been aggravated by a terrible fire at Havannah, by which a large square, the Plaza Vapor, has been destroyed, and property lost estimated to be worth £1,600,000. The fire is believed to have been wilful.

HOLLAND.

The new docks and harbour works at Flushing were opened on Monday by the King. His Majesty was welcomed on reaching the harbour in his yacht by a salute from the Dutch monitors and men-of-war. He had a most flattering reception from the vast gathering of his subjects. An address was presented by the municipal authorities, and his Majesty declared the docks to have been duly opened. After luncheon the King took part in the grand fête which had been organised in his honour. At night there was a banquet and an illumination.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Chambers the Budget for the East Indian Colonies for 1874, which shows a surplus of 36 millions, of which 16 have accrued in 1873.

Fresh troubles in the East are announced. A telegram received at the Colonial Office on Saturday from the Governor of the Dutch Settlements in the East Indies reports that the Dutch Resident, his deputy, and the Comptroller-General have been assassinated at Bencoolen, in Sumatra. Troops have been sent from Batavia.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A decree has been signed by the Emperor dissolving the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath, and ordering its re-election under the new system of direct suffrage. The re-elected Reichsrath has been convoked for Nov. 4.

The Austrian Minister of the Interior, Baron Lasier, has for the present forbidden religious pilgrimages in the empire on sanitary grounds.

Railway disasters are not confined to this country. Two dreadful accidents have occurred in Hungary, one near Goedoele and the other near the Styrian frontier. Several deaths and many serious injuries resulted from the latter.

GERMANY.

Yesterday week the Emperor and Empress of Germany gave a special audience to Count Munster, the German Ambassador in London, who arrived in Berlin on the previous day. In the afternoon their Majesties left for Weimar.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from Livadia announces the arrival there of the Emperor and Empress, with the Imperial family.

Despatches have been received in St. Petersburg giving further particulars of the operations of the Russian troops against the Jumuden Turcomans. The total number of the latter amounted to 10,000 men, and their losses in dead alone to 800 men. The Russian forces engaged consisted of eight companies of infantry, ten guns, including two mitrailleuses, 800 cavalry, and a rocket battery. It is stated that the mitrailleuses inflicted terrible losses upon the Turcomans.

AMERICA.

Mr. Secretary Fish has acknowledged the receipt in full of the amount of the Geneva award in gold coin from the British Minister.

Ford's Theatre, and the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Baltimore, have been destroyed by fire.

A special telegram by Atlantic cable, from the *Daily News*' New York correspondent, states that the steamer *Tigress* has found the camp of the Polaris on Littleton Island. The vessel had sunk, and the crew had gone south in boats made from the wreck. The *Tigress* was searching for them.

INDIA.

Telegrams from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated the 7th and 10th inst., gives us the following items:—"The Cabul Envoy has received his formal dismissal at last. Everything has been satisfactorily settled with the Viceroy. The following terms have been arranged with the Cabul Envoy:—The Ameer accepts the Seistan decision unconditionally. Russian assurances respecting Afghanistan and the northern boundaries are fully explained. Assurances have been given of a continuance of the policy of former Viceroy's regarding the independence of Afghanistan and strengthening and assisting it. A present is to be made to the Ameer of £100,000 and 20,000 rifles. The main points are a perfect accord and understanding with Afghanistan and a continuation of the policy of Lords Lawrence and Mayo."

Respecting the riots in Bengal he reports:—"Official returns show that 150 Pubna rioters, chiefly Mohammedans, have been sentenced to imprisonment and fine. Sixty cases are pending.

The Rent Union is spreading all over Pubna and Bogra, without violence. The tenants oppose illegal cesses. Some refuse rent. The Governor is considering the orders on the whole rent question. Meanwhile, the officials are instructed to encourage fair compromises. Food is rising to famine prices in Gwalior and Rajpootana."

A congress of deaf-mute teachers is to meet at Sienna, in Italy, on the 15th inst.

This year's Tir-National at Brussels will open on the 21st and close on the 28th inst.

Constantinople telegrams speak of heavy losses in the Black Sea caused by a storm which raged there last week.

An Irish emigrant to the United States has bequeathed a vast property in Pennsylvania to the son of his former landlord.

According to a New York telegram, business is paralysed at Galveston and other towns of Central America by yellow fever.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Sept. 25; and via Brindisi, on the evening of Oct. 3.

The Turkish Government has permitted the renewed publication of the *Levant Herald*, one of the several newspapers which were suspended last month.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Conway Whitmore Lovesy, barrister-at-law, to be a Puisne Judge of the colony of British Guiana.

A serious fire occurred at Valparaiso on July 21. A large block of buildings was destroyed, and the loss was estimated at 800,000 dollars.

The Jersey Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution recommending that the Legislative Body alone should have power to issue banknotes.

A great religious demonstration has taken place in Lorraine at the coronation of a statue to the Virgin. Twenty thousand persons were present, including several Bishops.

The International Judicial Conference at Ghent was opened on Wednesday. Signor Mancini, member of the Italian Parliament, was elected president.

Vice-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., was on Wednesday appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India stations, vice Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, whose period of service has expired.

A third steam-ship has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of stores and troops to the Gold Coast, and she arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday. She is the screw-steamer *Adela*, of Grimsby.

Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts have received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Brisbane of the Great Queensland, with upwards of 600 emigrants on board, all well, having made the passage under ninety days.

The Black Forest country produces a yearly quantity of 2,000,000 wooden clocks, valued at £320,000, these being turned out by 1500 masters and 8300 men. The yearly production, in the same district, of musical boxes is valued at £83,000.

Inquiry into the Pacific Railway scandal has been opened at Ottawa. Sir Francis Hincks, in examination, has admitted that Sir Hugh Allan had contributed a large sum towards election expenses, but denies the existence of any corrupt compact. The original correspondence between Sir Hugh Allan and his American associates has been impounded.

Several departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich are making further supplies of ammunition for our expedition to the Gold Coast. More arms and stores will also be sent out. Our native troops are to be armed with muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, and for their use six and a-half million ball cartridges have been ordered by the War Office.

A piece of news reaches us through an Italian paper as to Egypt. It is to the effect that the Khedive has sent a steamer, with 500 soldiers, to extend the Egyptian frontier to Berbera. On the same authority we hear that the Turkish Governor of Yemen has put down the insurrection there and proclaimed the abolition of slavery.

The mails that have arrived from America bring a fearfully long catalogue of the disasters caused by the terrible gale that swept over Nova Scotia towards the close of last month. At the various harbours of Cape Breton it is calculated that over one hundred vessels were driven ashore or disabled, and the storm raged over 200 miles of land, and was nearly as destructive on shore as at sea. At Cape Canso sixty-two buildings were blown down; and at Manchester, Nova Scotia, forty houses shared the same fate; while at Badlock a heavy house was lifted up and flung a distance of 20 ft. These are a few incidents of a widespread catastrophe.

The death is announced at Stuttgart of Dr. von Maier, who has been Grand Rabbi of the Jews in Wurtemberg for forty years. Baron de Corviseau, deputy during the Empire, but who had retired from public life after Sept. 4, died of cholera, at Versailles, in his sixty-fourth year. The journals in the south of France mention the sudden death, at Marceilles, of M. Saint-Hilaire, editor of the *Journal de Marseille*, and formerly on the staff of the *Figaro*, in his thirty-sixth year. By the death of Herr Georges Hellmesberger, the violinist, Austria has lost one of the most eminent of its native artistes. A telegram from Athens records the death of the ex-Minister Prince Mavrocordato.

The American steamer *George Wolfe* blew up while en route for St. Louis on Aug. 22. A storm was raging at the time of the accident, and the first intimation which the captain had of it was that, whilst sitting in the cabin, he felt himself lifted into the air with a severe shock, and fell with the debris on the lower deck. As soon as he could extricate himself he glanced around and saw that the forward part of the cabin and "texas" had been blown away aft to the boilers, and that some of the timbers had taken fire. The flames were soon extinguished. Meantime one of the crew, who had been but slightly injured, seeing that the wreck had drifted near the shore, jumped out with the head-line and made her fast, when it was found that the boat had been but little injured, except as already stated. Miss Rebecca Cohn, who was on the forward guard of the boat, had risen to go into the cabin when the explosion occurred, and she was blown into the river, where, seeing a man near her, she grasped him by the neck. He told her to catch his left arm or she would drown both, which she did, and soon after a spar came floating by, which he seized, and they held to it, floating down the river for a long distance until they received assistance and were safely landed on shore. Fourteen persons were killed by the explosion and about a dozen wounded. Persons on shore that saw the explosion state that bodies and fragments of timber were blown sixty feet into the air.

The *Journal de Genève* of the 5th inst. says:—"The valuation of the jewels and precious stones left by the Duke of Brunswick began on the previous day. MM. Rossel-Batte and David, who are chosen as experts by the administrators of

the will, were occupied from eight in the morning until noon and from half-past one to five, and they calculate that, even in applying themselves thus closely to the task, not less than four days will be required to complete the inventory. The jewels, those at least already examined, are contained in a sort of wadded roller case, and are fixed and arranged in order; brooches, buttons, rings, &c. None of an exceptional value have been so far discovered; the richest diamond is estimated at 60,000*fr.*, another at 20,000*fr.*, but many are not worth more than 1000*fr.* The yellow-tinted Cape diamonds abounded in the collection, mounted or isolated. A pair of epaulettes and a hat-band, sparkling with brilliants, would be of immense value if these latter were of purer water. A very fine black diamond, rather fitted for a museum or collection than for wear, was set down at a high figure, but will, of course, only sell to an amateur who can appreciate its worth. There is also a statuette in rubies, over three inches high; the stones are not quite pure, but the work of art itself is of exquisite taste." It is stated in a Geneva telegram that the diamonds have been valued as scarcely worth more than £100,000. — There has been found a correspondence with the late Emperor Napoleon, which is said to be of a very curious character. — The Brunswick *Tagblatt* states that Duke William has renounced all personal claim on his late brother's property, and the will is said to have been recognised as valid by the Brunswick Government. Only claims affecting the entailed property of the Crown will be legally vindicated. It is stated, however, that the will is to be opposed in the Swiss courts by the Countess of Civry, who claims to be his daughter by a morganatic marriage between the Duke and her mother. In 1865 she was unsuccessful in an application to the French courts against the Duke, one half of whose fortune she now claims.

THE NEW LAW ON UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

The new Act on merchant shipping, which was passed on the last day of the recent Session, contains several important provisions on unseaworthy ships, which came into force when the statute received the Royal assent. Other parts of the Act, with reference to signals and the conveyance of dangerous goods, &c., will not take effect till Nov. 1 next. There are thirty-three sections and three schedules.

British ships are now to be marked in a conspicuous manner in the way specified, under penalties. For safety and the prevention of accidents there are several sections of a most important character. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship is, by reason of the defective condition of her full equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, they may appoint a competent person to survey such ship and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the board. A penalty of £50 is to be incurred for obstructing such survey. The board, on receipt of a report that such vessel is in an unfit condition and dangerous to human life if she proceeds to sea, may order her detention until the alterations required are made. The costs of the survey are to be paid by the owner. On a complaint to the board of a defective vessel, the board may require security to be given for the detention and loss sustained if the vessel is not in the condition alleged, and the board to be liable to the owner for loss sustained when a survey is ordered and the vessel declared to be seaworthy. On appeal, the Court before which the case is heard may order a survey "anew."

The sections which do not take effect until Nov. 1 relate to collisions and dangerous goods, which are not to be sent without proper notice, and may be refused and thrown overboard if improperly sent. New signals set forth are to be used on and after Nov. 1.

The law, as now amended, particularly in reference to unseaworthy ships, is of an important character.

The election for Renfrewshire, rendered vacant by the elevation of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce to the Peerage, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 178. The numbers were—Colonel Campbell, 1855; Colonel Mure, 1677. — The O'Donoghue visited Tralee on Wednesday, and attempted to address the electors. He was favourably received by his supporters, but the riotous conduct of the Home-Rule faction rendered it impossible for his speech to be heard. — Mr. Horsman, M.P., has announced his intention of delivering a series of addresses to his constituents at Liskeard on leading political topics in the first week of December.

Two more railway accidents, besides those noted at page 254, occurred on Wednesday. Fortunately they were unattended with loss of life, although causing considerable injury to persons as well as to property. At the Coroner's inquest on the Wigan railway accident Captain Tyler read a lengthy statement of the result of his official inquiry. He sifted the various theories which had come before him till only two feasible alternatives were left—first, that the points had been opened while the train was passing; secondly, that the flange of the first of the eight carriages had slipped and struck the near tongue of the facing points. He declared the last conclusion to be unavoidable, and therefore recommended that fast trains should have to slacken speed materially in passing such stations as Wigan. While Captain Tyler was reading his elaborate condemnation of facing points at Wigan, a fresh illustration of their danger was occurring at Watford—also on the London and North Western Railway. A train had passed that station about a hundred yards, when part of it ran on to another set of rails, leaving the engine and tender on the main line. The carriage which bore the strain of the divergence was jerked off the rails and overturned, but its occupants were speedily rescued. None of them were seriously hurt. A Great Northern express train ran into some empty carriages at Lifford station, near Wakefield, and the concussion injured several passengers, none of whom, however, is believed to be very seriously hurt. There was an accident near the Sawbridgeworth station on the Great Eastern Railway on Thursday. An axle of a truck belonging to a coal-train breaking caused the brake to turn over on the down-line as a passenger-train was passing. A few persons were injured. Several of the principal officials of the South-Western Railway have visited the scene of the accident near Guildford. No further deaths are reported. The inquest was formally opened on Wednesday, and adjourned for a week. — A large boiler exploded, on Wednesday, at the Beehive Ironworks, East Jarrow, near South Shields, killing a man and a boy, scalding and cutting several workmen (five of whom were very seriously injured), and setting on fire and otherwise damaging several buildings in the neighbourhood. — A schooner, laden with flint, foundered, on Wednesday morning, near the Bell Buoy, at the entrance of the Mersey, and four of her crew of five men, including the captain, were drowned. The survivor kept himself afloat until he was picked up by a steamer bound from Belfast.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

It is scarcely requisite now to remind readers that the meetings of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester take place annually at one or other of those places, being consequently triennial in their recurrence at each.

Their object, which they have so long and so beneficially served, is to aid the diocesan clerical charities in benefiting the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in the dioceses named. Former festivals having on some occasions resulted in losses, the number of stewards who guarantee the payment of all expenses has gradually been augmented. In the present instance the list of names, headed by that of the president—Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county—specifies eighty-eight noblemen, clergymen, and gentry, among whom any loss would be divided—a contingency now, and for some time past, of exceptional occurrence. The festival performances themselves, however, bring but little profit to the charity, the real source of aid being the collections which are made at the doors of the cathedral after each morning's performance, and subsequent donations. These have amounted, at several recent festivals, to very large sums—in 1861, to £1075 17*s.* 7*d.*; in 1864, to £1100 14*s.*; in 1867, to £1410 5*s.*; and, in 1870, to £1078 7*s.* 1*d.*

The arrangements for this year's festival included the engagement of a full and efficient orchestra, with M. Sain-ton as leading violinist, and comprising many other eminent artists who were likewise associated with the recent Birmingham festival. The chorus consisted of the three united choirs, reinforced from various sources. The solo singers will be specified in noticing the performances.

The one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the Three-Choir Festivals commenced in Hereford Cathedral, on Tuesday, after the special morning service, with which the proceedings are always inaugurated. The sermon, having, as usual, reference to the objects of the festival, was preached by the Rev. Archer Clive, chancellor of the choir, who took for his text the twenty-first verse of the first chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, on which theme the preacher based an able discourse in advocacy of the benevolent purposes of the festival. The service included the co-operation of the members of the combined choirs, who gave effect to the music selected, Dr. Wesley having presided at the organ. About an hour after the conclusion of the service, the first festival performance commenced in the cathedral with "Elijah," which was given with some features identical with those of its recent performance at Birmingham; Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Santley having been again among the principal singers; the vocal solos having been divided between these and Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Messrs. Montem Smith, E. Lloyd, and Santley.

Tuesday evening's concert, in the Shire Hall, began with the overture to, and a selection from, Rossini's "Semiramide," in which the solo music of the title-heroine, of Arsace, and of Assur was sung respectively by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signor Agnesi, as in the fine stage performances of the work given at the Drury-Lane Opera, and recently noticed.

The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which included solos by the principal vocalists, a brilliant fantasia for the violin, composed and performed by Mr. Sain-ton, and encored; and a part-song finely sung by the Bradford Choral Society, and also repeated.

On Wednesday morning "Jephthah" was given in the cathedral. This work, the last of the numerous series of Handel's oratorios, was long ignored until revived at the concerts of Mr. Barnby's choir. In the performance now referred to the choruses produced a fine effect amid the solemn surroundings of the beautiful building in which they were heard. The movements, "No more to Ammon's god," "O God, behold our sore distress," "When His loud voice," and "Theme sublime" were particularly impressive. The solos were throughout effectively rendered by Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Santley.

A strong contrast to the grandeur and sublimity of Handel was offered by the second portion of Wednesday morning's programme, which consisted of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," a work full of genius and beauty, although not comparable to the other in the higher attributes of sacred music. The solos in the "Sabat" were finely sung by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

On Wednesday evening "St. Paul" was given in the cathedral—the principal solos by Mdle. Titiens, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Agnesi.

The closing performances of Thursday and Friday will be noticed next week. On the day first named Sir F. Gore Ouseley's new oratorio, "Hagar," was produced.

THEATRES.

The course of theatrical matters continues to be irregular, and leads us from the adventurous enterprise of the West-End in favour of new pieces to the somewhat safer practice at the East of encouraging revivalist stars. At the Standard Mr. Creswick appeared on Monday in Hamlet, his performance of which is too well known to admit of repeated criticism. At Sadler's Wells Miss Marriott appeared in the same rôle, and commanded a crowded house. The part of Ophelia was sustained by Miss Marston-Leigh, the best representative of the character now on the boards. Miss Marriott's engagement is for twelve nights, and includes "Love's Sacrifice," which was acted on Tuesday (Miss Marston-Leigh impersonating the part of Hermione with striking vivacity and force), and also "The Wife's Secret," which was performed on Thursday, followed by "Ingomar" on Friday. The experiment has been signally encouraged, and promises to prove a great success.

A novelty has been produced at the Gaiety, entitled "Seeing Toole," an imitation of an occasional farce which long ago amused the public, called "Seeing Wright." The piece has a twin-authorship, Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. R. Reece having both had a finger in the pie, and is a piece of arrant nonsense. The scene is laid in the lobby of the theatre, where Mr. Toole is mistaken for a boxkeeper by some actors out for a holiday, who are assembled not to act, but to mix with the audience, among whom are Mr. Larkin (Mr. Maclean) and his nieces, Miss Jemima Gollop (Miss Harrison) and Miss Polly Gollop (Miss E. Farren). Polly is a lover of stage-performances, and induces the supposed boxkeeper to take her behind the scenes, and afterwards to rehearse a scene with her. Mr. Toole had been previously compelled to change his costume for a militia suit by one Bill Barker (Mr. Soutar). Ultimately he is arrested by a detective named Missit (Mr. Butler), and Mr. Larkin is followed by his jealous wife (Mrs. H. Leigh), whose complaints add not a little to the fun. This tissue of absurdities prospered with the audience and will bear repetition.

On Monday was produced at the same theatre a burlesque drama, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, under the name of "an original piece of absurdity entitled 'Our Own Antony and Cleopatra.'" Notwithstanding it was supported by the talents of Mr. J. L.

Toole as Ptolemy, and Miss E. Farren as Antony, to say nothing of Miss Selina Dolaro as Cleopatra, so thoroughly innas was the whole affair that the house protested against its repetition. The fact is burlesque has been done to death, and the attempt to raise it from an occasional entertainment into a permanent institution must ultimately fail.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the wet weather of last week, there really seemed a good chance of a fine Doncaster meeting; but, though it did not actually rain during our journey northwards, rain was only postponed till the following day, and some of the best racing we have ever witnessed was greatly spoiled by the incessant downpour. A splendid field of thirteen turned out for the Fitzwilliam Stakes, though neither Winslow nor Lily Agnes, the latter of whom was considered the pick of the entry, came to the post. After numerous false starts, La Jeunesse got off with a good lead; and, though the Lady Palmerston filly gained rapidly on her at the finish, she could never get up, and was defeated cleverly by a neck, La Jeunesse thus showing great improvement on her York form, when Ringwood gave her 34 lb. and a head-beating. Lady Bothwell had a very easy task in the Filly Stakes, and the followers of Mr. Merry were thus early put on excellent terms with themselves. The Great Yorkshire Handicap brought out a field of a dozen, of which Pirate (6 st.), on the strength of a very high trial, was made a hot favourite, though Kingcraft (8 st. 4 lb.), in spite of something like twenty consecutive defeats, had plenty of supporters. He, however, ran as curiously as usual, refusing to make the slightest effort just at the critical point, and though Newhouse rode Pirate very hard for the last quarter of a mile, he won pretty cleverly at the finish by a length from Freeman (8 st. 5 lb.). Mestizo (6 st. 6 lb.), the newly-named Little Savage colt, was third, and thus his chance for the St. Leger was completely disposed of. The much-improved Tipster scored a clever victory over his two opponents in the Glasgow Stakes; and then, in spite of the immense reputation of Sir William Wallace, eleven other two-year-olds came out for the Champagne Stakes. Peeping Tom was reported to be greatly improved, but he was the first beaten, and though Sir William Wallace ran very prominently to the bend, he then suddenly collapsed, and Napoleon III., taking the lead about one hundred yards from home, won cleverly by a neck from Feu d'Amour, a dark colt in M. Lefevre's team. The form, as far as Sir William Wallace was concerned, was manifestly wrong, as moderate animals like Aventuriere and Farnfield were third and fourth, and we have since heard that Mr. Merry's colt is coughing. Perhaps the prettiest race of the day was the match between Hellebore and Verger, in which the riding of both Chaloner and J. Osborne was of the most brilliant description.

The weather on the Leger day was a pleasant contrast to that of Tuesday, and we never saw a denser crowd assembled on the Moor. Two of the races before the great event were reduced to matches, in both of which the favourite was easily beaten; Apology pulling up very lame after her defeat by George Frederick, who, by-the-way, is a grand-looking own brother to Albert Victor and Louise Victoria; and Narcissus standing no chance against Anised. Eight numbers only were hoisted for the St. Leger, and the first to appear on the course was Mestizo. There is a useful, wear-and-tear look about him, though he naturally attracted little attention after his indifferent display on the previous day. Negro, who came next, is as handsome as ever, and seems to have grown a good deal since the spring; but a recent trial with Flageolet had shown his trainer that he possessed no chance, and, but for M. Lefevre's known partiality for seeing his colours in all important races, he would probably not have started. Andred was as fit as he always is; still, though he showed more muscle than in the early part of the year, he is too high on the leg to be a really good-looking colt, and he will never get more than an easy mile in good company. The fourth to appear was Kaiser, and it is not surprising that he became a hotter favourite than ever after the Yorkshiremen had looked him over. Gilbert had done wonders with him since York; his coat shone like satin, and, though he evidently had some strong gallops in the last fortnight, he looked full of life and wonderfully muscular; in fact, he only wants a little more length to be the picture of a high-class thoroughbred. He was closely followed by Chandos, perhaps the best-looking of the eight candidates. His new owner fancied him greatly for a place, though he has so often shown that he is much more at home over the T.Y.C. than in a race of this length. Mr. Merry's three were the last to leave the saddling inclosure, but at length Merry Sunshine emerged from it, his jockey wearing all yellow; Doncaster was close at his heels, Webb, who piloted him in the Derby, being distinguished by a white cap, and behind him came Marie Stuart, who seemed quite the Yorkshire idol, with T. Osborne up, in the familiar "yellow and black." Merry Sunshine, who was only started to make the running, may be passed by without remark, and of the other two we certainly preferred the colt, though nothing could be said against Marie Stuart on the score of condition. After the usual parade past the stand, the procession being headed by Merry Sunshine and whipped in by Marie Stuart, the eight went down to the post, and got off at the first attempt to a fair start, though Merry Sunshine was left several lengths behind, and could not fulfil his mission and go to the front till they had run nearly a quarter of a mile, Doncaster then lying second, Marie Stuart third or fourth, and Kaiser being in the rear. We did not see exactly where Merry Sunshine was dispossessed of the lead; but Marie Stuart, next to the rails, rounded the bend for home with a slight lead, Kaiser being on her right, and Doncaster on the outside, and it was quite clear that the race was at the mercy of these three. At the distance Kaiser was disposed of, and Doncaster, closing up with his stable companion, looked terribly dangerous as they passed the stand, both jockeys being hard at work; the filly, however, stayed the better of the pair, and, drawing away again in the last fifty yards, won by half a length, Kaiser being double that distance behind Doncaster, and nothing else finishing within many lengths of the trio. Mr. Merry has thus crowned his wonderful Epsom successes by finishing first and second for the Leger with his Oaks and Derby winners; and the correctness of the Derby running was so conclusively proved that, but for the unfortunate break down of Gang Forward, we have no doubt that he and Kaiser would have had another desperate struggle for third place. The Portland Plate, which had been brought forward from Thursday, produced a capital field of twenty-three, and was won cleverly by Grand Flâneur (7 st. 3 lb.), though Blenheim (9 st. 3 lb.) carried his heavy weight most gallantly; and we left the course after the clever victory of Winslow in the Queen's Plate.

Next week we shall give a complete account of the yearling sales, which will be unusually heavy.

Chester has been en fête this week, on account of the exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, which has been held on the Roodee.



GATHERING OF ENGLISH PILGRIMS AT THE PRO-CATHEDRAL KENSINGTON, FOR THE PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.



"LE FRIPIER ESPAGNOL," PAINTED BY WORMS.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. Goupil and Co.

NEW BOOKS.

As materials for history and biography, if not with a view to any future chance of dynastic pretensions, the publication of Napoleon III.'s latest writings has considerable interest for readers of every nation. A volume has just been issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, which is entitled *Posthumous Works and Unpublished Autographs of Napoleon III. in Exile*, collected and arranged by Count Alfred de la Chapelle. This gentleman was one of the special correspondents of the *Standard* newspaper in the war between France and Germany. He afterwards joined the late Emperor at Chiselhurst, where he was employed as literary assistant to his Imperial Majesty. A narrative of the three-months' campaign, from the outbreak of war on the Moselle to the capitulation of Montmédy after the grand defeat at Sedan, was compiled by M. de la Chapelle, in November, 1870, from his own letters, with some completing additions and corrections. This narrative was revised by the Emperor when already printed and published. The Emperor's marginal annotations, of which there are nearly thirty, written in French, accompany the English translation of M. de la Chapelle's original work, forming part of the new volume. They are engraved in facsimile of his Majesty's handwriting, which was, however, so bad in those last few months of his life that some words cannot easily be deciphered by persons familiar with the French language. It was not by previous arrangement, or with an express view to publication, that the Emperor made these annotations. The author called on the Emperor and Empress at Camden Place on March 28, 1871, having parted from his Majesty at Sedan. They spoke with approval of the narrative he had produced, and here received a gift of the Emperor's annotated copy. From that time Count de la Chapelle was constantly engaged in aiding the Emperor's literary labours. He visited the Emperor almost daily, at nine o'clock in the morning, to receive his instructions, or draughts and rough notes, for the pamphlets by which Napoleon III. sought to vindicate his personal administration. The first of these was a brief essay, called *Principles, by a Late Diplomatist*, laying the guilt of treason upon General Trochu and others who formed the "Government of National Defence," on Sept. 4, 1870, when the Regency of the Empress was overthrown, and denouncing also M. Thiers and the Assembly of Versailles, because they decreed the Emperor's deposition. This protest was written by his Majesty's own hand, and its style is characteristic, as must have appeared to every reader acquainted with his political addresses. It is, of course, included among the contents of the present volume. A work of greater permanent value is the Emperor's treatise on *The Military Forces of France and the Campaign of 1870*, which occupies in this volume a hundred and thirty pages. It was finished at the end of January, 1872; but its publication was delayed by the advice of "certain influential personages," till the debates in the French Assembly, a few months later, upon the new law of conscription and army reorganisation. A portion of this treatise, more especially dealing with the practical questions of military administration, but tending to excuse the Emperor for the disordered condition of the French army in the war, appeared in May, 1872, under the name of M. de la Chapelle. But this gentleman had nothing to do with its authorship; he only corrected the printer's proofs, and attended to such details of publication. The private notes addressed to him for this work by his Imperial master are reproduced as autographs in the volume before us, with the very writing on the outside of the envelope for each letter sent by post, and even the penny postage-stamp and post-office mark. Sometimes the direction is to "M. le Comte de la Chapelle, 200, Fleet-street, E.C.," sometimes "48, Cornhill, E.C.," or "4, Westbourne-villas, Harrow-road." These communications not only prove—that we knew very well before—that his Majesty was an experienced writer for the press, and had a minute acquaintance with typographic business, but also that he was ever most observant of the forms of courtesy in dealing with his servants and social inferiors. But this, likewise, is a well-known trait of his character, and the testimony of all who personally approached him has borne witness that his demeanour was that of a thorough gentleman, winning the affectionate esteem of his dependants, his guests, and his private friends. In spite of his fatal mistakes as a statesman, and of some very serious faults in his personal conduct, there was much good, as we have always declared, in the illustrious man who died last January at Camden Place. We feel sure that he was, and is, most sincerely mourned by those who knew him best; and it is not without respectful sympathy that we peruse the concluding parts of this volume. They tell us something of the Emperor's latter days, in a dignified though enforced retirement from active life. We are told, for instance, of his visitors at Camden Place, amongst whom the late Mr. Thornton Hunt was one, who describes his interview with the Emperor in an interesting letter. We learn a little about the studies with which the Imperial exile occupied himself, ranging from high problems of European policy and from wide historical researches to his old theme of the use of artillery, and an improved household grate for the more economical heating of rooms. His care for the education of his son, the Prince Imperial, is also touched upon. The last chapter is a short but rather touching account of the Emperor's death. The Comte de la Chapelle has performed his task with fidelity and sound discretion.

The kind and disinterested desire which prompted the publication of *To and From Constantinople*, by Hubert E. H. Jerningham (Hurst and Blackett), would of itself suffice to recommend the book, even in default of the literary merit, which are conspicuous. The desire alluded to is that "of being of use to those who may be tempted to avail themselves of the many facilities which railways and steamers now present for seeing a great deal in a short space of time." There is, of course, some difficulty in reconciling this amiable desire with a remark encountered as early as the fourth page, at which we find the author thus expressing himself—"Hungry for companionship, I spied two Englishmen. . . . They were tourists and botanists—two unpleasant qualities," &c. Now for whom, but for the tourist, did the author, by his own showing, intend his book? However, some one may say, it was the more kind of him to write his book with the sole motive of doing a service to people who are, to him, what Mr. Mantalini might have called "unpleasant bodies." Christian charity could scarcely go further. And the author's modesty is as noticeable as his pure love of his "unpleasant" neighbour. "I hope for my book no greater honour," he says, "than that of becoming an extra companion (Murray's guide-books being the companions in ordinary) to the traveller in those countries which I have spoken of." Without calling in question the author's sincerity, it occurs to one to rejoin that "some men have honour thrust upon them," and that he may, willy-nilly, find himself in that category. Indeed, it is to be feared that his book is rather too large and cumbersome, to say nothing of its cultivated and scholarly tone, for the comparatively humble use to which he would dedicate it; and he must be content to believe that it is far more likely to find a place upon the drawing-room table or upon a shelf in the library than in the portmanteau of the traveller. On the other hand, it is a book which

a traveller, before the travels are commenced, would do well to read attentively with a view of making mental notes, or even of transferring hints and suggestions from the large volume to the small and portable pocket-book. The author quotes from ancients and moderns so profusely that he himself, apprehensive of being found fault with on that score, offers a sort of anticipatory apology; but the ground he travelled over was such as to make it almost impossible to refrain from incessant quotation and from frequent references to all kinds of poets, from Homer to Byron, and to all kinds of historians, from Herodotus to Finlay. Scholars, at any rate, will readily forgive him. The author first takes us from Brindisi to Athens; thence to Corinth, by Nauplia and Mycenæ, and then back to Athens. For our next trip we start from Constantinople; touch at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, and next day at Porto Lagos and Cavalla, where we charter "a big crique, or mahone, to take us to Mount Athos;" and, after an inspection of various monasteries, we arrive by "a long and tiring" route at Salonica, whence we return to Constantinople. Our next trip is from Therapia to Cyzicus; and our next from Constantinople to Broussa. Nicomedia and Nicæa, the Bosphorus and Galata Bridge, form respectively the subjects of discourse in the succeeding—that is, the last three chapters. As to the Bridge of Galata, the author earnestly recommends "the visitor to Constantinople not to let his stay in that capital pass away without his devoting half an hour, at least, to the observation of the world as it passes to and fro on that bridge. Europe," he adds "ends and Asia begins there. The two continents meet. This fact alone gives to Galata Bridge an interest which other grander structures and more magnificent architectural works do not, nor can ever possess." The volume is enlivened by anecdote and embellished by two engravings, one of which is a fine view of Constantinople from Dolma Bagtché, and the other, on a smaller scale, a view of the Monastery of St. Paul, Mount Athos.

The attractiveness is by no means equal to the importance of the subjects discussed in *The Religious History of Ireland*, by James Godkin (Henry S. King and Co.), nor can it be said that what is of itself unpalatable has been so skilfully disguised as to change repugnance into inclination. The book resembles a dry and desultory critical commentary, rather than an interesting narrative written according to a carefully pre-arranged plan and with studied perspicuity of ideas and language. Absurd traditions are mentioned; statements are confirmed or challenged; facts are brought forward; historians, especially Mr. Froude, are tried, convicted, and sentenced to discredit; but readers are almost left to create for themselves out of chaos a distinctly-defined image of Ireland as she appeared and as she appears in her religious history, "primitive, Papal, and Protestant." It is, however, quite evident that the author has been unsparing of labour and research, and that the information he has gathered together, though it presents the appearance of a somewhat jumbled and bewildering mass, is amply sufficient in quantity to enable the patient and laborious to construct for themselves an outline of Ireland's religious history from the legendary times of St. Columba to the date of disestablishment. The author ventures upon two straightforward predictions: in the first place, he says that "as years roll on it may be confidently predicted that the conviction will become more general that the Irish Church never had so great a benefactor as Mr. Gladstone;" and, in the second place, he asserts that, so far as Dublin University is concerned, "Mr. Fawcett's bill will enable it to accomplish fully its mission, and will remove everything that can be fairly regarded as a disability." It is to be hoped that his prophetic soul may prove to be as unerring as Hamlet's.

"UN FRIPIER ESPAGNOL."

A fripier—whence is derived, we suppose, the expressive English word "frippery"—is a dealer in secondhand articles, a broker, a pawnbroker, an old-clothes-man, a merchant of Wardour-street or the New-cut, of Monmouth-street, or, to descend still lower, of Petticoat-lane and Rag Fair. This business is often selected, like others dealing with objects of indefinite value, as a favourable field for their money-making genius, by gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion. We have a Spanish variety of the class (though he does not appear to have a Jewish physiognomy) in the amusing fine-art illustration before us, which we engrave after a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., from a picture by M. J. Worms, a French artist (we believe from Alsace) of remarkable ability and high promise.

The fripier's *bodega* is a fair sample of such places, with its mass of articles, utterly heterogeneous, scattered about in most admired disorder; and oh! how dreary are its suggestions of cast-off finery, tarnished splendours, extinguished gaiety, and homely uses past or forfeited! Observe the crumpled garments hanging from the wall, the mute guitar, the empty birdcage, the picture, the metal and porcelain utensils and ornaments. Look also at the hat-case *à la Anglaise*, and the top-boots, which have been imitated from the British "jockey" all over Europe. The fripier evidently has that knowledge of human nature essential to success in his calling. With what assumption of honest pride does not the old fox point out the many merits of the secondhand jacket he has just tried on! "Is it not lovely?" "Does it not fit the señor's elegant figure beautifully?" "Is it not like giving away a jacket that would become any Don in the land to ask so low a price for it?" Such are the cajoleries which he addresses to the young fop's pretty, simple sweetheart. What can she say in reply? To criticise the garment might seem as though she found fault with the paragon who wears it—for he himself is plainly more than satisfied with it, and, as he attitudinises before those bright eyes, appears to regard himself, if you please, as the very "glass of fashion and the mould of form."

A bed of coal, five feet and a half thick, has been discovered by the Bentley Colliery Company, near Walsall.

The foundation-stone of the first school-board school to be erected at Wkefield was laid on Monday. It will accommodate 437 boys and girls, and will cost, with the site, £3338.

The new frigate, the *Shah*, formerly called the *Blonde*, was launched on Wednesday at Portsmouth Dockyard. Lady M'Clintock, wife of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard, performed the ceremony. The *Shah* is an iron ship, wood-sheathed.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened at Newcastle, on Wednesday, by Archbishop Manning. The building—one of the largest of its kind in England—which has been erected at the cost of the Dominican monks of the town, is in the Norman style of architecture, and is dedicated to their patron, St. Dominic. The monks have secured a plot of ground close to the church for building a monastery and schools. Archbishop Manning preached the opening sermon. He extolled the unity and continuity of the Catholic Church, and denounced "the men full of intelligence and pride" of the present day who look down on the Catholic faith as a superstition.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Much amusement was caused, yesterday week, by the evidence of Mr. Attwell, a Piccadilly hairdresser, who has cut and dressed the defendant's hair for five years and a half, during which time he said it had not altered in colour. He produced a bottle of the wash which he used on the defendant's hair, and when Mr. Hawkins suggested that it should be tried on Mr. Bowker (who has white hair) witness asked the learned counsel to try it on his own hair or on his wig. It was elicited that the defendant's hair was naturally straight, and the witness boasted that the curls were the result of his "accomplishments." Two specimens of the defendant's hair, which this witness produced, were retained by the Court. Several Hampshire persons were called to prove the identity of the defendant as Roger Tichborne. One of these, a labourer named Pink, stated that the defendant recollected receiving from him a pipe of tobacco. That convinced him as to the defendant being Roger Tichborne; but, although they talked together for twenty minutes, he could recollect nothing else that the defendant said.

Andrew Bogle, the negro, an old servant of the family—a witness, as the Lord Chief Justice observed, of great importance—was examined on Monday. He was the first person connected with the family who saw the defendant, unless he had seen Guilfoyle, the old gardener of the family, which is a point in controversy. The evidence already given as to Bogle is in the letters and the defendant's cross-examination. Bogle stated that he had gone out to Australia in 1854, and had received £50 a year from the Doughty family until March, 1866, when it was stopped. At that time the defendant had just asserted his claim, and a correspondence was going on with the Dowager. Lady Tichborne, in her letters, had mentioned that Bogle was living there, and could tell all about the family. The defendant stated that in June he went to Sydney, and on July 24 he wrote to the Dowager, "You spoke of Bogle in your letters to Cubitt; I have made inquiries, but cannot find him." From this it is to be inferred, though Bogle gave no time for his interview with the defendant, that it was later than that date. In the course of cross-examination the defendant admitted that he had no doubt Cubitt had told him Bogle was in Sydney. Bogle stated that in March, 1866, his £50 a year was stopped—or, at least, not paid as usual; and that some time afterwards—he did not say when, but by the letters of the defendant it must have been at the end of July—he met the defendant, and, as he said, recognised him, and that the defendant, at their first interview, offered to take him to England with him, as he did. Bogle's account of his first interview with the defendant was that when they met they "looked hard at each other," and that then the defendant said, "Is that you, Bogle?" and that he replied, "Yes, Sir, it is; how stout you are grown," and that he recognised him. And that then, a few minutes afterwards, he said to him, "I've come to see Roger Tichborne—you are not him, are you?" and the defendant said, "Oh, yes, I am, Bogle." Bogle also stated that at this interview the defendant inquired after Gosford and others at Tichborne, though there is a telegram of the defendant in evidence, previously sent from Sydney, in which he stated that the agent of his father's estate was a man named Hallett, at Bridport. Bogle, however, swore positively that the defendant is Roger; but he also swore he recognised him by his likeness to the Tichborne family, although the family witnesses stated that "Roger was not like the Tichbornes, but was like his mother." Further, Bogle swore that on three occasions he had seen Roger smoking in his bed-room in his nightgown, and that he had on each occasion seen him rub his arm, and in doing so raise his sleeves, so as to enable Bogle to see that he had no marks upon his arms. But in cross-examination he swore that he had never mentioned this to anyone until he was in the witness-box, and that he had never spoken to the defendant on the subject. Mr. Hawkins's cross-examination of Bogle was directed to show that his recollections of Tichborne were confused, erroneous, and obscure (especially, for instance, as to Roger and as to Lady Tichborne's visits), and that the defendant when he first came over knew nothing more about the family or Roger than what Bogle had told him, though Bogle swore positively he never gave him any information at all.

The proceedings on Tuesday began with a brief but rather bitter discussion raised by a complaint on the part of the defence that the Treasury Solicitor had intimated that the expenses of witnesses for the defence whose names had not been delivered within the time appointed for the purpose would not be paid. But as it turned out—though it was at first denied—that this was in accordance with distinct notice given to the attorney for the defence, in pursuance of a condition in the arrangement which the Court had considered reasonable and just, the Court intimated that they saw no ground whatever for complaint. The cross-examination of Bogle was then resumed, and many remarkable things were elicited of which nothing had before been heard; as, for instance, that the defendant (who swore at the former trial that he had had a ring when saved from the wreck bearing, not the Tichborne crest, but his initials) had sold or pawned it at Melbourne, and that he had never seen it since, had at Sydney (many hundreds of miles from Melbourne) a gold ring which he had had made there, and which bore the Tichborne crest—a hand holding a star—though at the former trial he said it was a "bird's head with wings." Further, it was elicited that the defendant told Bogle he had been to Melbourne three or four years after the time he said he had first landed there from the wreck—a statement never before made, either by the defendant in his numerous examinations, or by Bogle himself when examined at the former trial, or when examined on Monday. He further stated that, when he was sent for by the defendant down to Alresford—a few days after his arrival in this country—and got into Tichborne House, the defendant told him to notice whether the pictures there were the same as when Bogle was there before, and that Bogle accordingly did his best to notice them; and though, as he said, he could tell the defendant very little about them, he admitted that he had told him something, and that he had mentioned some alterations he had observed in going over the house. It was also elicited that Bogle, when at Tichborne, saw Mrs. Greenwood, one of Roger's favourite cousins, who lives very near; and that though she asked whether the defendant was at Alresford (where he was staying), Bogle did not tell her; and he further admitted that though she had said, assuming him to be Roger, that she should be very glad to see him, and sent a kind message to him to that effect, which Bogle delivered, the defendant did not go, but went off to town with Bogle. It further appeared that soon afterwards the defendant had Carter and M'Cann, two of Roger's servants, staying with him, as well as various other persons, well able to give him the fullest information as to Roger or the family, including Baigent and the dowager herself. Lastly, it appeared that one of Orton's sisters had been to see the defendant while he was living at Croydon. These are only a few of the things elicited in the course of the cross-examination.

Dr. Kenealy very briefly re-examined Bogle on Wednesday, the principal facts he elicited being that Carter and M'Cann had both died since the last trial. Mrs. Burt, the daughter of

the miller at Cheriton, deposed to divers delicate reminiscences of Roger Tichborne and Miss Doughty. First she had seen them sitting together on a stile; then she remembered them going into a grotto in her father's garden—afterwards explained to the Lord Chief Justice to be no grotto at all, but only a walk to the river closed in with trees. Dr. Kenaly would not by the witness "pinned to dates." James Howlestone, poor-rate collector, Poole, gave the names of the deputation which had waited on Roger and asked him to stand for the borough; but, unfortunately, all the gentlemen were dead, and Mr. Howlestone had no direct personal knowledge of the incident. Eliza Roper, Charlotte Grant, and Martha Legg, former servants at Tichborne, recognised the defendant as Roger. Eliza Roper, who had been laundry-maid at Tichborne for eleven months, and last saw Roger in 1850, said the defendant was Roger. She had only seen him, however, for the first time the previous day, though her name had been included in a list of witnesses delivered on Aug. 30, who were to prove having seen and conversed with the defendant, and having a distinct recollection of him, and that the defendant was Roger Charles Tichborne. Charlotte Grant affirmed that Roger used to come into the kitchen to wash his hands when he had been fishing in the moat, and she never noticed any tattoo marks. When the Lord Chief Justice tried to "pin her to dates" she drew in, and would only abide by her statement so far "that she could not swear to the year."

Thursday's evidence was not of much moment. Among the witnesses examined were Robert Bromby, a custom-house officer at Poole; Mary Jane Williams, who had been in the service of Sir Edward Doughty at Tichborne; and Mary Ann Neale, formerly a barmaid at the King's Arms Hotel, Melksham;—all of whom deposed to the defendant and Roger Tichborne being the same person.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, the failure was announced of Messrs. Mansbridge, glass merchants and contractors, King's-road, Camden Town, and Red Lion-court, Holborn, with liabilities exceeding £230,000. About £260,000 of their debts are in respect of creditors holding security, leaving assets to a large amount to meet their unsecured debts.

At the Sheriff's Court, Preston, Bridget Macroy, a domestic servant, sued John Lancaster, of Whitefield, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.—Another action was brought in the same court on Monday, by Sarah Cragg, of Windy-hill, Hutton, near Kendal, against John Shepherd Clark, farmer, near Kendal. Damages were laid at £500. The plaintiff is the daughter of a farmer, and the defendant is a farmer. The jury returned a verdict for £350.

Mr. George Sorrell, of Cambridge-terrace, was fined ten shillings at Marylebone, on Saturday, for entering a carriage while in motion on the Metropolitan Railway; and a similar penalty was imposed on a Mrs. Saunders, at the Lambeth Court, for getting out of a train at the Walworth-road station before it had stopped.

At Hammersmith several persons have been fined in small sums for not sending their children to school.

Mr. W. H. Ker, who was stated to be the resident medical officer of the Caledonian-road Provident Dispensary, has been fined £5 for practising medicine without a legal qualification.

For taking part with a number of ruffians against the police, on the hasty assumption that the constables were in the wrong, two seemingly respectable persons, named Lock and Austin, have been committed for trial by Mr. Knox, who spoke with regret of the general tendency to hamper a policeman in the discharge of his duty, instead of aiding him.

Several seamen have been committed to prison for ten weeks at Swansea, others for three weeks at Ramsgate, for refusing to proceed to sea, their vessels having been declared on survey to be seaworthy.

A Birkenhead rifle volunteer was, yesterday week, fined £20, and four others £10 each, for having, along with many more, recently created a disturbance at a river ferry, and evaded payment of their fares.

Charles May, the shipping-clerk, of Water-lane, Great Tower-street, who forged his employer's name for £3000, decamped with the money, married, and presented his wife with £1500 worth of jewellery, has been committed for trial.

Edward Thomas Vials, a cabman, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and three months' suspension of license, for refusing to carry two ladies who were in his cab to their destination, and threatening to assault them.

Charlotte Avis has been committed on the charge of child-stealing preferred against her some time ago.

At the Surrey Sessions, Elizabeth Setten, convicted of stealing a watch, against whom twenty convictions were proved, has been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

George Youle has been convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of dog-stealing, and, as there were several previous convictions to the prisoner's account, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.—Henry Webb, described as a cook, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of luggage, containing articles of great value, from the Charing-cross railway station, and, a former conviction having been proved, he was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, and to be further under police supervision for seven years afterwards. Rewards of £2 and £1 respectively were given to Detective Parry and Inspector Harnett, for their conduct in the case.

Mary Jane Trumble, a well-dressed young woman, was charged at Westminster, on Tuesday, with stealing goods to the value of £107 from her master, Mr. R. Beardall, silk-mercier, Brompton-road. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. Beardall as forewoman, and during his absence from town for a few days some of prosecutor's property was found at her lodgings. A search being made, twenty-two jackets, three water-proofs, a lace shawl, 176 yards of cashmere, and a large quantity of silk, velvet, velveteen, &c., were found, and the defendant was given into custody. She expressed the greatest contrition, and begged to be forgiven, as she was the only support of an aged and dying mother, and had no other friend in the world. Mr. Woolrych declined to decide the matter, and sent her for trial.

Thomas Ramsay, an apprentice to a leather jannep, has been summoned a second time for a breach of the Masters and Servants Act. His new offence was aggravated by decoying away other workmen who had been brought from Birmingham. In default of being able to pay the amount of damage claimed by his employer he was sent to gaol for two months.

For a most daring watch robbery on Cornhill, John Smith, described as a butcher, but proved to be a convicted thief, at large on a ticket-of-leave, was, on Saturday, committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Lusk.

Henry Williams, a "smasher," has been committed for trial for selling counterfeit halfcrowns, on the evidence of a woman who was herself tried on the same charge last year.

Thomas Gedney, tobacconist at Somers Town, who is being prosecuted by the Inland Revenue for having in his possession a large quantity of cigars and tobacco "free of duty," was further examined at Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday. The prisoner, in default of bail to the full amount of the penalty sued for (£700), was removed to gaol.

Mr. Richard Charles Monro, of the Midland Railway Coal Depot, St. Pancras, was summoned, on Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, for selling coals deficient in weight; and, it being proved that out of sixteen sacks which were weighed fifteen were deficient, he was fined £2 each sack, or £30 in all, besides the complainant's costs.—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, a lady obtained a summons against a firm of coal merchants for supplying four tons of slate in lieu of coal.

In the case of two men charged at Guildhall with being in possession of a pair of blankets supposed to have been stolen, Detective Mitchell said that he found on one of them a purse containing a small piece of coal. The witness went on to say that receivers of stolen goods carried pieces of coal about with them. When they saw a thief apparently rather shy as to whom he would sell his plunder they would walk up to him, take out a purse, and show him a piece of coal. This was to show that the thief might rely upon their being as faithful as the Bedouin Arabs were to those with whom they took salt.

Two charges of sending diseased meat to the London market were investigated at Guildhall on Monday. Frederick Jackson, at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, was charged with sending the carcass of a diseased pig to the Metropolitan Meat Market for sale. The main facts were not disputed on either side, but the defendant said that while he was away at a distance on Sunday preaching his man packed the pig in with some good meat and sent it to town without his knowledge. Several letters were read from the gentry of the neighbourhood, speaking highly of the defendant. Sir F. Wyatt Truscott said if the defendant had not intended to send the pig to London, he ought to have taken greater precautions to have prevented its coming. He fined him £5 and £3 3s. costs. The other case was that of William Leaming, a butcher and general dealer of Barton, in Lincolnshire, who was summoned for sending four quarters of a cow to market unfit for human food. The meat was stated to be putrid. The defence was that the cow was in good condition and well the night before it was found dead, and it was stated that the defendant and his family had eaten the meat. Even, therefore, if the meat was unfit for food, it was argued, the sending it to London was an error in judgment, and not an intentional act. Sir F. Wyatt Truscott said he had seen the meat himself, and he did not think that anything could be worse than it was. He sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.—The Sheffield stipendiary on Tuesday fined Thomas Hanksley, butcher, £10 and costs; Benjamin Wragg, jun., farmer, £20 and costs; and Hallam and Ward, each £5 and costs, for being possessed of and aiding and abetting the exposure of diseased meat intended for the London market.

William Walker and Samuel Quint, of Heneage-street, Mile-end, were summoned at Worship-street, under the Adulteration of Food Act, for selling milk and water as genuine milk. The sanitary inspector proved that, on July 9, he purchased at the premises of the defendants a pint of milk, placed it in a bottle, and sent it to Dr. Meymott Tidy for analysis. Dr. Tidy, Professor of Chemistry at the London Hospital, then deposed that at least one half of the "milk" was water. Mr. Hannay said the evidence was conclusive. The milk, however, had not been mixed with any deleterious matter, otherwise he would have imposed the full penalty. He now ordered the defendants to pay £5 and costs. The money was paid. Henry Foster, of Pelham-street, Mile-end, for a similar offence, was ordered to pay a like penalty.

Five shillings and costs was the penalty imposed by the Welshpool Court of Petty Sessions on Richard Thomas Stockton, a miller, for cruelty to a number of fowls. It appeared that he had tied twenty-four of these birds together by the legs and allowed them to roll out of a cart, and had left them as so much lumber, till four died.

Charles Carter, a lad eleven years of age, charged at Lambeth, on Saturday, with placing six iron chairs and a number of stones on the railway near Lower Norwood station, was sentenced to receive six strokes with a birch rod.

William Boothroyd, who is said to have been at one time landlord of the Red Lion Inn, Upper Blackley, near Manchester, has been committed, at Liverpool, for trial on the charge of having forged and uttered a deed of conveyance, and also with attempting to obtain two sums of £6000 each, by false pretences, from two Liverpool solicitors.

The despatch-box containing bonds and stocks representing £5000, which was stolen, last week, from the lodgings of the Rev. T. P. Thirkill, at Weston-super-Mare, has been found in a hedge on the outskirts of the town, by a boy seeking rabbits' food. Notes of the value of £25 and some loose money have been abstracted, but the whole of the bonds and scrip remain untouched. The reward of £100 has been withdrawn.

A revolting discovery has been made. Yesterday week different portions of the body of a woman were found in the Thames, the left upper part of the body being discovered on the shore at Battersea, the corresponding upper quarter of the same body at Nine-elms, and a portion of the internal parts under an arch of Battersea Bridge. The skin of a woman's face was subsequently found near Limehouse, and it had evidently been purposely stripped off to prevent identification. Medical opinions agree that the body has not been dissected for anatomical purposes, but has been sawn and cut to pieces by an unskilful hand, and the remains would therefore appear to be those of a person who met her death by murder. On Monday two more portions of the same body were found, the right thigh being picked up in the river, off Woolwich, and the right shoulder, with part of the arm, off Greenwich, the latter part being smeared with tar. Other portions have since been found. It is stated that the medical examination has established that death had occurred but a short time before the first portions of the remains were found; that the body was cut up but a short time before it was committed to the water; and that death was caused by a blow on the right temple—a blow, the scalp shows, hard enough to have crushed in the skull, and so to have caused instant death. An inquest is being held upon the remains, which have not been identified. They are thought to be those of a woman forty years old.

Murderous assaults are very common just now. Charlotte Hopkins has been committed from Westminster for stabbing George Durrant, with whom she lived, in the face and head.—Walter Stepney appeared at Clerkenwell, in a very enfeebled condition, to complain of having been terribly beaten by Joseph Morgan, a fishmonger, of Camden Town. The injured man has been blind for a month, and in great danger from erysipelas; but, as it appeared that he had provoked the punishment he had received, his assailant was discharged.—Under strong provocation, an injured husband has taken the worst way of redressing his wrongs—that of throwing vitriol in the face of his wife's paramour. The accused person has been

committed for trial, bail being refused.—For not being quick enough in fetching beer, a girl ten years old was knocked down, cut, caned, and kicked by her stepfather, a labouring man, named Lawrence Crane. This noble specimen of humanity has been sent for trial.—The bargeman John Moles, who was charged with a savage assault upon his own son, a child six years of age, was brought up on remand before the Brentford magistrates on Saturday. The chairman sentenced him to six months' hard labour, and to be bound over to keep the peace for six months afterwards.—At Marylebone, on Monday, Henry George, a labourer, was charged on remand with having attempted to murder his son by endeavouring to throw him into the Regent's Canal. The prisoner was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, and was removed to the cells in default.—Richard Brannan, a weaver, has been sentenced, at the Middlesex Sessions, to five years' penal servitude for attempting to cut his wife's throat.—A Coroner's inquest, held on Monday, at Hammersmith, respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, of Tranquilla-terrace, who was alleged to have met her death through the ill-treatment of her family, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against her husband, who was committed for trial by the Coroner on that charge.—Moore, who was charged with the murder of Doney, and whose case has been at trial for the last seven weeks at Maryborough, in Ireland, was on Tuesday night found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 9.—The execution of James Conner, for the murder of James Gaffney, at Liverpool, on Aug. 11, took place within the precincts of Kirkdale Gaol, on Monday. When the bolt was drawn the rope broke, and a fresh one had to be procured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Miss Faithfull has opened another printing-office for women, in connection with her Industrial Bureau, in Paddington.

The St. Pancras Vestry has unanimously carried a resolution condemning a proposed additional outlay of £12,500 on the Cleveland-street Workhouse.

The strike of the stevedores at the East India Docks has resulted in a victory for the men.—At a general meeting of working engineers, held on Saturday, reports were received from district delegates in favour of a movement to raise the minimum rate of wages to 38s. per week.

Two lives have been lost through a fire at Silver-street, Stepney-green. All the inmates of the upper floors were rescued, notwithstanding that the stairs were in flames. Afterwards the bodies of Mr. Nettlethorpe and Mrs. Murillo were found on the ground floor.

An autumn exhibition of fruit and flowers has been held at the Crystal Palace. The fruit show consisted of a very fine display of all classes, and among the most prominent features of the flower show was a remarkable collection of gladioli. Three out of four first prizes for these flowers were carried off by Messrs. Kelway, of Langport. There were table decorations.

At the last monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board a communication was received from the Local Government Board approving of the provision made against an outbreak of cholera, but intimating that, as no cases had actually been reported in the country except those among the Danish immigrants, further preparations would be unnecessary.

About 200 men and their wives attended the International Exhibition last Saturday to hear a special lecture from Mr. Buckmaster on "Cooking for Working Men." The dishes consisted of tripe and onions, liver and bacon, mutton broth, and a pot-au-feu for a family of five persons. The cooking appeared to give great satisfaction, and several of the men's wives asked questions as to cost and materials.

The Corporation having bought from the Chapter of St. Paul's an irregular piece of ground at the west end of the cathedral, arrangements have been commenced for throwing it open to the public. The iron railings are to be removed, and the carriage-way will be widened by nearly fifty feet. On the south side of the cathedral there will be eight feet additional space available for traffic.

It appears from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 98,606, of whom 33,464 were in workhouses and 65,142 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease respectively of 3386, 19,668, and 29,194. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 590, of whom 418 were men, 138 women, and 34 children under 16.

Asphalte paving was again the subject of discussion at the meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday. One member said he had seen as many as thirty horses down within about a quarter of an hour. The chairman met the objection by stating that a horseshoe had been invented which would obviate the risk of horses slipping on the pavement. A memorial was presented by Mr. Scudamore urging the necessity of a noiseless roadway near the Post Office.

Last week 2248 births and 1286 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 59, while the deaths were 179 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 23 per 1000, further declined last week to 20. The rate, after distribution of the deaths in institutions in proportion to population, was 19 per 1000 in the west, 16 in the north, 22 in the central, 23 in the east, and 21 in the south groups of districts. The 1286 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 229 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 330 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 535 to 418 in the seven preceding weeks. The deaths from these seven diseases were 72 below the corrected average number returned in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four previous weeks had decreased from 470 to 277, further fell to 229; these, however, exceeded the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 54. To simple cholera only eight deaths were referred, against 17, 16, and 12 in the three previous weeks. The deaths referred to fever, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 22 to 38, declined last week to 27, and were 25 below the corrected average weekly number. Three were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. With reference to the death of a female, aged twenty-four years, from enteric fever in St. George's Hospital, it is stated that "deceased had been taking milk from the Reform Dairy Company prior to her attack." To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred; 29 were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 7 from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide and 1 each of infanticide and manslaughter were registered.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: 1. STYRIAN ALPINE HUT. 2. INDIAN WIGWAM. 3. STYRIAN WINEHOUSE. 4. HUNGARIAN PEASANTS' HOUSES.



WIRING A WHALE BY THE PERSIAN GULF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

WIRING A WHALE.

A singular accident took place, on July 10, in that part of the Indian Ocean which extends between Western India and the shores of Muscat and Oman, the south-eastern provinces of Arabia, near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The section of the Persian Gulf Submarine Telegraph, off the Beloochistan coast, from Gwader to Kurrachee, was suddenly interrupted in its working. To find what was the matter, H.M.S. Amberwitch, under the command of Captain Bishop, was dispatched next day from Kurrachee, in the direction indicated by the tests of electric communication, arriving at the supposed place of the fault in forty hours after the occurrence of the interruption. After grappling the cable and picking up a short length towards the fault, it became evident, from the increased strain, that the cable had fouled something on the bottom, as the deck-engine, unassisted, was quite unable to bring the cable in; but on hauling it from all points of the compass the obstruction appeared suddenly to give way; and the body of an immense whale was brought to the surface, firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable round its tail. Many of the outer wires of the cable were broken and twisted; the gutta-percha was badly torn and the conductor of the cable was broken. The cable had evidently been hanging some distance in a bight, over a sudden depression in the bottom, and the only explanation that can be offered is that the whale, while rubbing itself to get rid of the parasites that attach themselves to these animals, had turned suddenly in passing through the bight, and had thus twisted the cable round its body. It is worthy of mention that a fault occurred about the same place a few years ago, when the cable broke while being hauled in. From the manner in which the cable was found to be twisted, it was always supposed that the damage had been caused by an anchor; but it is more than probable that a whale was then, as now, the author of the mischief. The cable for more than fifty or sixty yards in each direction from the fault was perfectly bright, but not worn, presenting the appearance of having been constantly rubbed against by some soft substance. About two thirds of the whale, when raised to the surface, remained still uneaten by the sharks; but when, after completing the repairs of the cable, those employed in this work returned next morning to the same place, they found nothing left of the whale but its tail and 14 ft. of its back-bone. Mr. Mance, the electrician, has furnished this account; and our sketch is contributed by Mr. Klingelhoefer, purser of the Amberwitch,

SHIP ACCIDENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.

An unusual accident took place at London Bridge, about ten o'clock in the morning, yesterday week. The screw steam-ship Tagus, of 2000 tons burden, from Oporto, with a full cargo of fruit, was making her way up to berth off the wharf at London Bridge, and to discharge her cargo. The flood tide was running strong, and the anchor of the Tagus was thrown out to fasten her to her moorings. The current appeared to be too much for the vessel's holding; and, giving way to its force, she dragged her anchor and became unmanageable, swinging round at the full length of her cable, and coming into contact with the two central piers of London Bridge, against which she dashed



A SHIP RUNNING FOUL OF LONDON BRIDGE.

with terrific force, having got beyond the control of the man at the helm. The position of the vessel was one of considerable peril, as she repeatedly bounded broadside against the abutments of the bridge; but the only damage which she sustained was an injury to her bow and to the smaller spars and tant rigging. While drifting towards the bridge, the Tagus crushed a barge against the stonework of the bridge.

A STREET IN BARCELONA.

The chief city of Catalonia, from which proceed many telegrams of the Carlist successes in the north of Spain, has been partly described. It is pleasantly situated on the eastward or Mediterranean shore of that country, about a hundred miles south of the Pyrenees, which guard its frontier, and on the verge of a fertile plain, watered by the river Llobregat, and girdled by green hills. Barcelona is a manufacturing and commercial town, as well as the capital of its province, the see of an Archbishop, and the centre of a military and a judicial administrative district, but its population, which was once 140,000, has been reduced by the troubles of civil war. It boasts of a fabulous antiquity. It is said to have been founded by Hercules, a long time before Romulus began the building of Rome. What is more like history, this was a Punic or Carthaginian town, and became afterwards a Roman colony, subject to its neighbour, Tarragona; it was conquered by the Moors, but in the ninth century belonged to a feudal lord, the Count of Arragon, whose descendants became Kings of Arragon. The union of Arragon with Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella, naturally lessened the dignity of this old city, which has ever borne a grudge to Madrid. A view of the Fort of Monjuich, on the top of its steep hill overlooking the town and port, was lately given in this Journal. The old and new portions of Barcelona are separated by a fine wide boulevard, or promenade, which is called the Rambla, and is agreeably planted with trees, though it was once the sandy bed of a dried-up stream. The cathedral, which is called La Seo, is a handsome old building of mixed Norman and Saracenic architecture, with two high towers, on an elevated site approached by a flight of steps; it was erected in the fourteenth century. Many of the ancient houses, in the narrow and winding streets of the old town, have a picturesque aspect, like some parts of Rouen. Our Artist's sketch is a characteristic example of this kind of street scenery.



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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dances, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LAGGARD, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1873.

THE PARAY-LE-MONIAL PILGRIMAGE.

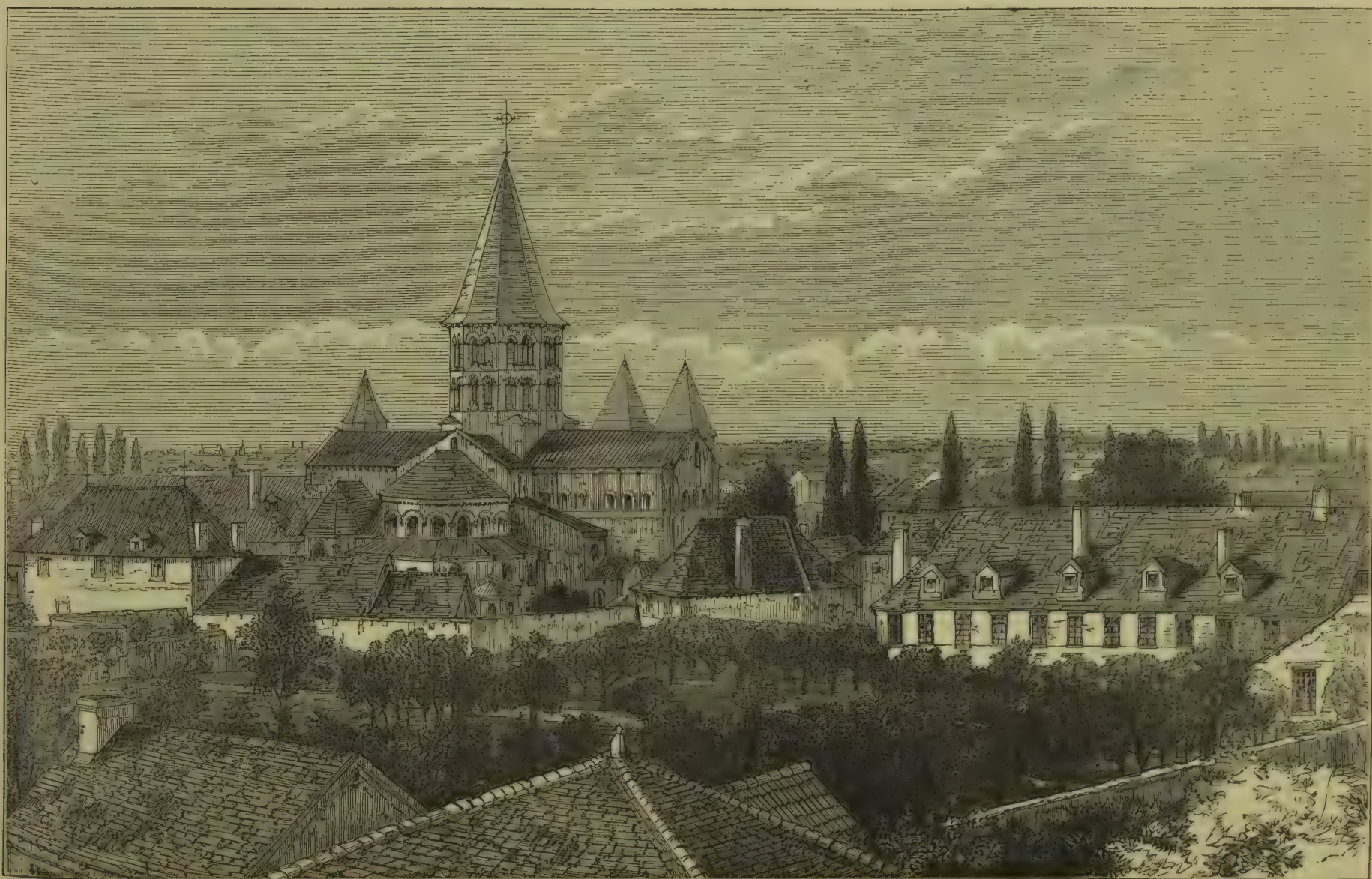
The journey of religious devotion to the shrine of Paray-le-Monial, in Burgundy, performed last week by nearly 800 English Roman Catholics, with the Duke of Norfolk at their head, is a proceeding which has called forth much public comment. We have merely here to give a few illustrations, one showing the assembly of the pilgrims at the Pro-Cathedral in Kensington on the eve of their departure; and two affording views of the Convent and Garden at Paray-le-Monial, and of the chapel there lately dedicated to the saintly memory of Sister Marguerite Marie Alacoque, an enthusiastic Carmelite nun two hundred years ago, who is believed to have there seen a heavenly vision, and to have received a message ordering special observances in honour of the Sacred Heart. Paray-le-Monial is a small town of 3500 inhabitants, 230 miles south of Paris, and sixty or seventy miles north of Lyons, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and in the diocese of Autun; it is not very far distant from Mâcon, in one direction, and from the famous ironworks of Creuzot, in the other. The pilgrims could travel by railway to the Paray-le-Monial station; and Messrs. T. Cook and Sons, the well-known contractors for tourist parties, were employed to make the arrangements for their journey from London.

It was on Monday week, at seven in the evening, that a special service of religious worship took place at the Kensington Pro-Cathedral, attended by three or four hundred of the pilgrims, amongst whom were fifty or sixty Roman Catholic priests, or other clergy, and a large number of ladies. Each pilgrim wore a badge on the left breast, displaying a small red cross and heart on a white ground. The service was performed by Archbishop Manning, who preached a sermon, and then walked in a procession of clergy down the nave, distributing a benediction in the name of the Pope, after which he consecrated two banners to be carried by the pilgrims on their journey. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. J. Connolly as deacon, and the Rev. J. Reeks, as sub-deacon; the Rev. A. Douglas was cross-bearer, and the ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. J. Palmer. In the choir were



CHAPEL OF THE VISITATION OF MARGUERITE MARIE ALAQUE.

many priests and two prelates, Monsignor Weld and Monsignor Vertue. On the same day a numerous contingent of pilgrims from Manchester and Lancashire, under the guidance of Dr. Vaughan, the Bishop of Salford, came up to London with their banner of crimson silk, laced, displaying the figure of Christ standing on the sun and showing his Heart; with the figures of St. Joseph and Our Lady of Carmel, St. John, and St. Augustine, displayed on each side. From Sheffield, also, and from other provincial towns came different parties, all bound on the same pious errand. They departed next morning from London at an early hour, the first train to Newhaven, by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, starting from Victoria station at half-past six. It conveyed nearly four hundred, amongst whom were Bishop Vaughan and Monsignor Capel. They crossed the Channel from Newhaven to Dieppe, and reached Paris at nine in the evening. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Walter Kerr, and others of the English nobility were with them. A second detachment, numbering 300, arrived an hour or two later, and fifty more had come by the Boulogne route. The two steam-boats Alexandra and Marseilles, which conveyed the pilgrims from Newhaven to Dieppe, bore the Papal standard and the banner of the Sacred Heart, along with the Union Jack; mass was said on deck by Monsignor Capel, and the pilgrims were directed to repeat a prescribed litany and course of sacred meditations while on their journey. The prayers were recited aloud in each railway carriage alternately by the priests and the lay travellers. As their steamer entered the harbour of Dieppe they sang the "Magnificat" and several hymns. In Paris, having slept at the hotels and other houses prepared for them on the Tuesday night, they attended early mass next morning at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, before proceeding on their journey southward. The special train, which stopped for breakfast at Montargis, did not get to Paray-le-Monial till after ten o'clock on the Wednesday evening. But their reception was most elaborate; the Bishop of Autun, with a long train of clergy, met them in his robes and mitre at the station; the



CONVENT AND GARDEN OF THE APPARITION, PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

streets, churches, and private houses of the town were illuminated, and a multitude of people, with lighted tapers in their hands, stood on each side along the road from the station to the parish church and to the Convent and Chapel of the Visitation.

The pilgrims walked in procession, led by their standard-bearers and persons of highest rank, whilst the English clergy brought up the rear; the French clergy went ahead or abreast of the van. They sang the Latin hymn of the Virgin, and Psalms in Latin, as well as the English hymns of Father Faber and Lady Georgiana Fullerton. Having reached the church, they presented their banners as offerings there, when the clock struck at midnight. From that hour throughout the night and forenoon ensuing on the Thursday, masses were recited half-hourly both in the church and in the Chapel of the Visitation. There was a special service about mid-day, and vespers in the afternoon, with a sermon preached by Monsignor Capel; after which the whole congregation knelt and repeated a form of words dedicating the Catholic people of England to the worship of the Sacred Heart. Another procession was formed, to go up to a small oratory on a neighbouring hill. This was joined by a thousand French and Belgian pilgrims. In the evening a company of 400 English ladies and gentlemen were entertained with supper at the Presbytery, and were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Talbot and Monsignor Capel, before starting on their homeward journey at daybreak next morning.

Some of them stopped at Paris on the Friday night, and took the opportunity to visit the scene of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and other ecclesiastics by the Communists in May, 1871, as well as to attend worship in the Church of the Jesuits and in Notre Dame. All seems to have been well managed, both in going and returning. The numbers of the party between Paris and Paray-le-Monial were first-class passengers, 249; second-class, 457; third-class, 58; total, 764. The number on the passage from Neuchâten to Dieppe was about 600. It must be remembered that some of the passengers from Paris were English residents or visitors there. All that Messrs. Cook had to do with the pilgrimage was to arrange for the conveyance between London and Paray-le-Monial. They had nothing to do with the arrangements either as to omnibuses or as to hotel accommodation in either of the places where the pilgrims stopped. Neither of the members of the firm accompanied the pilgrims beyond Neuchâten; but they sent an intelligent French-speaking conductor right through, who rendered all the assistance that was required by the way.

A series of photographic views of Paray-le-Monial, specially taken by Mr. George Verney for this occasion, are published by Mr. Arthur Ackerman, of Regent-street, and we are permitted to engrave two of them. One represents the exterior of the chapel dedicated to St. Marguerite Marie Alacoque, with the entrance to the convent; both these edifices are surmounted by a figure of the saint. In the other view the convent is seen at the right hand; but the old parish church, with its central octagon tower and spire, and its two western towers, appears in the middle, rising above the houses of the little town. The convent, belonging to a branch of the Carmelite order called the Sisters of the Visitation, received Marguerite Marie Alacoque, the daughter of a provincial lawyer, in 1671; and she is believed to have become the medium of a special divine communication in 1675. She died in 1690, and was declared, in 1824, by a Papal decree, to be a sacred person in the esteem of the Roman Catholic Church. Her waxen effigy, within which the actual skeleton of her body is preserved, lies enshrined in the chapel, adorned with jewels and gold.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, last week, at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Henry J. M'Coy, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, the lives of Mary Murphy and Honora Donnellan. On July 10, at the Courtmasherry Regatta, several persons who did not know how to manage boats got into them, and one of them capsized within fifty yards of the shore. The boat contained two men and two women, and no other boat was near. The men managed to swim ashore, leaving the women under the boat to their fate. M'Coy, who was sitting at a window a hundred yards from the beach, immediately jumped through it, a height of ten feet, and, rushing through the crowd to the shore, he swam towards the boat and found the legs of one of the women sticking out from under the gunwale. He dragged her out, swam with her to a lighter, and rested her on an oar, from which she was conveyed ashore and saved. He again swam to the boat, and, seeing some bubbles on the water, dived, and, although nearly exhausted, caught hold of the other woman drowning. He succeeded in swimming with her to shore, supporting her with one hand while swimming with the other.

On the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge, the silver medallion was voted to Lieutenant Westaway, of the 13th Light Infantry, for saving a lad in the Liffey.

The silver medallion was, on the recommendation of the Admiralty, voted to Abraham Driver, commissioned boatman of the Coastguard, for trying to save A. F. Pickford, who was drowned in the river at Axmouth on July 14. The swell was so great that he was unable to get out of the river with his boat, and on jumping into the water was carried back by the sea. He tried a second time, but, when midway between the shore and the body, was carried to the bottom by the under current. He then made for the shore, obtained a line, and tried again, when he succeeded in reaching the body.

The silver medallion was also voted to William Osborne, twelve years of age, for saving two boys bathing near the flood-gates in the King's Meadow, Chelmsford. A lad named Westrop, who went to their assistance, was presented with the society's bronze medallion.

The bronze clasp of the society, the recipients having been previously rewarded for saving life, was given to A. D. Ross, Trinity pilot, for saving a lad named Row, who fell into the Thames at Gravesend on July 5; and to W. E. Oakes, for saving two men who were in danger of drowning in the Thames, at Hammersmith, on July 13.

In addition to the above, twenty-two bronze medallions and nine testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment were given, and in ten cases pecuniary rewards.

Yesterday week the autumn show of the Irish Royal Horticultural Society was held in the Springhill Gardens, Monkstown. Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer visited the show shortly before five o'clock, and were received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and several members of the council of the society.

Mr. Plimsoll has had an Aberdeen clipper-ship named after him. In responding to the toast of his health, which was drunk after the launch on Saturday last, he observed that, concurrently with an increase of 8 per cent in the number of British ships, there had been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of accidents.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 8.

As the time draws nigh for the closing of the Exhibition visitors flock in greater numbers to Vienna, and just now the city is far more crowded than it has been at any moment since the unfinished Palace of the Prater was declared open by the Emperor Franz Josef. The regal and princely visits which the Viennese Weltausstellung has called forth are not yet at an end, and most of the newspapers are gravely discussing the approaching arrival of Victor Emmanuel, and the influence which his interviews with the Kaiser and Count Andrássy may have on the future relations of Austria and Italy—losing sight of the fact that his trip to Vienna is but an excuse for his journey to Berlin. Marshal MacMahon has also been expected here for several weeks past; but it would appear that affairs are in such an unsettled state in France that his Cabinet will not allow him to absent himself from the country.

Resuming our description of the machinery hall of the Exhibition which we began last week, we must first of all call attention to the remarkably interesting display of Messrs. Ransome and Co., of London, which comprises a large number of wood-working machines. First of all they show numerous vertical saw-frames, circular saw-benches and saw-machines; but their most remarkable exhibits are their apparatuses for planing, moulding, and shaping, their general joiners' machine, and their ingenious arrangements for removing instantaneously shavings, dust, and light refuse from machinery. J. Robinson and Sons, of Rochdale, have an extensive show of similar objects near at hand; but none of their appliances are of the same high order of merit as those of Messrs. Ransome. The mills displayed by Huxhams and Brown, of Exeter, are worthy of attentive examination. One of them grinds bark for tanneries and leather-dressers by horse or steam power; the other mixes mortar or concrete by hand or by steam. This firm also exhibits an iron-planing machine and a leather-rolling machine, both of which are very ingenious. Powis, Western, and Co., of London, have several samples of wood-working machinery, but none of these are equal to their hand-saw machine for cutting iron, or their apparatus for moulding and planing stone.

Appropos of wood-working machinery, I should mention that Mr. John Derham, of Blackburn, displays a very fine horizontal high-pressure expansion steam-engine of 25-horse power, nominal, intended for driving machinery of this character. He exhibits also one of 20-horse power, nominal, intended for printing machinery, besides a couple of specimens of Scholl's well-known atmospheric-power hammer. Steam-engines of every description abound in the British department of the machinery hall, as, indeed, they do in almost every section of that vast annexe. First of all we have Messrs. Galloway and Sons, who have placed their splendid compound high and low pressure engines, and their Galloway boilers, for which the international jury have awarded them a grand diploma of honour, at the service of the British Commission. Both the engines indicate 100-horse power, and are designed specially to secure economy in fuel and simplicity of construction. The engines are self-contained, and the governor, by being placed in direct communication with the slide-valve for the admission of steam into the high-pressure cylinder, does away with the necessity of a throttle valve, and thus gets the full pressure of steam effectually upon the piston. The exhaust valves for both high and low pressure cylinders are worked off separate eccentrics, and the disposition of the air-pump allows the engine to be run at a very high rate of speed if required. The boilers, which are of 50-horse power, and are capable of giving off sufficient steam to drive about 200 indicated horse power, are especially remarkable for the Galloway tubes which are largely introduced into the flues. The boiler is shaped in front like a plain two-flued boiler, but twenty-four Galloway tubes and four side rockets are placed in the oval back flue formed by the fire-bars. These tubes cause a rapid circulation of water, and prevent in a great measure the wear and tear which always takes place in an ordinary two-flued boiler, where there is so great a difference in temperature in the water above and below the flues. The Galloway boilers have been found, from careful experiment, to evaporate upwards of 10 lb. of water per 1 lb. of coal, the water having been let in at 60 deg. temperature.

Among the other steam-engines exhibited those entitled to the highest praise are those of the Reading Ironworks Company and of Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., the exhibits of the latter being, naturally enough, fire-engines. The engine displayed by the Reading Ironworks is a very fine high-pressure one, fitted with a condenser, and is said to show an economy of fuel of at least 20 per cent. Messrs. Shand and Mason's exhibits comprise a large engine, provided with a patent inclined water-tube boiler, by which steam is raised to a pressure of 100 lb. to the square inch, in six and a half to seven minutes from the time of lighting the fire, and capable of throwing 1000 gals. of water per minute to a height of 200 ft. through a jet of 1½ in. diameter; and three small engines, one of which is similar to those used by the London Fire Brigade.

Messrs. Brotherhood and Hardingham, of London, exhibit a patent "paragon" steam pump, erected for supplying Messrs. Cater and Walker's steam-boiler of 50-horse power, which is situated in an annexe at a stone's throw from the machinery hall. This pump, which is capable of supplying 1200 gals. of water per hour, consists of a steam-cylinder 5½ in. diameter, placed at the top of a hollow column which contains the pump. Pumping-engines are also exhibited by Tyler, Hayward, and Co., Gwynne and Co., and Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. There is a fair display of paper-making machines, the finest shown being probably that of Messrs. B. Donkin and Co., of Bermondsey. Messrs. Hughes and Kimber have some creditable printing-machines; and the apparatuses of the Victoria Printing and Folding-Machine Company are worthy of notice.

Messrs. Combe and Barbour, of Belfast, have obtained a grand diploma of honour for their flax machinery and tools, which include hackling, cop, and fluting machines, spreaders, drawing and roving frames; and Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of Manchester, have received a similar high award for their admirable slot drilling-machine and their lathes and apparatus for boring and drilling railway-wheel tyres.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The peasants' cottages and mountain homesteads—imitative of the picturesque habitations in the more remote provinces of the Austrian Empire—which, with their primitive or gaudy furniture and more or less gaily-attired and quaint-looking occupants, form one of the attractive features of the Vienna Exhibition, lie scattered about for the most part in the far north-eastern corner of the extensive park. The first of these dwellings, shown in our artist's sketch, is a rude Alpine Sennhütte, belonging to a Styrian herdsman, constructed of roughly-dressed pine logs, and this is both externally and internally almost an exact counterpart of the class of hut which may be met with by the hundred in the higher pastures of the Bernese Oberland. Far more pretentious is the Styrian

winehouse, a type of the homestead of the better class. This house, embowered among tall shady trees, was a favourite place of resort with visitors to the Exhibition during the hot summer months. In the same woody dell some Yankee speculators constructed a so-called Indian wigwam, the exterior of which is painted all over with fantastic representations of incidents of savage life. Here American drinks were dispensed to thirsty visitors by the hands of sable Ganymedes.

Of the lower group of cottages shown in the Illustration, the one on the left hand represents the dwelling of a Transylvanian Saxon farmer, than whom there is no richer or more respectable class among the agriculturists of the Austrian empire. The distich on the gable, though it jolts rather than trips, is characteristic of a military agricultural colony:—

Der Kaiser führt das Schwert: der Bauer führt den Pflug.
Wer Allebeid' nicht ehrt, ist ganz nicht klug.

The ground floor is devoted to cellars and storehouses. The entry to the dwelling is on the first floor, by an outer staircase under a projecting porch, and conducting to the kitchen, from which the sitting and sleeping rooms open, in the latter of which was noticed a wardrobe filled with fête-day costumes, coquettishly trimmed with sheep and fox skins.

The building in the rear is another Transylvanian dwelling, but of a type which is met with on the immediate borders of Wallachia. You enter the court under a penthouse-covered gateway, and find the Oriental love of colour displayed in the patterns in red and blue with which it is roughly inlaid, while the great German stoves within show brilliant decoration to match. The agricultural implements are, however, best worth looking at. It is at least several centuries from these you see here to those you will find in the English and American agricultural annexes; yet, perhaps, these carts and waggons of wood, pinned together by wooden pegs, without a single morsel of metal used even in the tires of the wheels, are better suited to the light sandy soil than anything we can send. The waggon can be easily moved with one hand, but it is as tough as it is light.

In the purely Hungarian cottage on the extreme right, the steep pitch of the roof cannot fail to attract attention. A rough shingle fence runs round the little garden; baskets for field labour hang under the penthouse in front, and rude field tools are suspended on the gable. There are broad interstices between the logs in the walls, and on the upper floor these are not stopped at all. The small living-room, with its low roof and heavy beams and rafters, reminds you of the cabin of a Norwegian coaster, built to knock about among the islands in winter gales. You, however, trace the signs of close contact with the East in the crimson leaves and the yellow birds which are painted upon everything—chairs, boxes, and pottery. Facing this edifice, though not depicted in our Artist's sketch, is a sample of the style of architecture prevalent in the prosperous province of the Voralberg. The roof, with its neat tiles of shingle, has a gentle slope; broad galleries with carved railings and scallop-shell panelling run along the front under the overhanging eaves and at the lower story, while the double windows are fitted with glass within and pierced wooden shutters without.

Messrs. Peak, Frean, and Co. were awarded a medal for progress in the food section of the Vienna Exhibition for their fancy biscuits.

Archbishop Manning has written a remarkable letter to the Primate of Ireland on the condition of that country. In it he declares his belief that Ireland is the most Christian country in the world; and he "sees no future for Imperial Germany, or for revolutionary Italy, or for Spain if it abandon its Catholic traditions, or for France if it continue to deify Voltaire."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London were yesterday week entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. There were processions through the gaily-decorated streets, a luncheon, and afterwards a grand banquet at the South-Western Hotel. Everything passed off with great éclat. One of the Sheriffs, Sir F. Perkins, has been five times Mayor of Southampton.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that the declared value of our exports for the month has been £22,657,331, against £24,557,502 in July, 1872. The total of the eight months ended Aug. 31 is £171,401,295, which is an increase of £4,234,659 over last year, and of £25,661,287 over 1871. The declared value of the imports for the month has been £29,895,676, a decrease compared with the corresponding month of last year of £77,575. The total of the eight months ended Aug. 31 was £245,902,119, showing an increase of £561,752 over last year.

The Aldermen who have not passed the chair, but who, having served the office of sheriff, are eligible for election as Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day, are Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., Mr. Alderman Stone, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Owen, Alderman Sir Thomas White, Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott, Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., Mr. Alderman Figgins, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Paterson. The choice usually falls upon the senior aldermen of those who have not filled the civic chair, and there is every probability that this course will not be departed from this year; in which case Mr. Alderman Lusk (who is exceedingly popular, in the City and in the borough of Finsbury, which he represents in Parliament, as well as with the Livery generally) will be the successor of Sir Sydney Waterlow.—City Press.

The population of the British possessions beyond the seas exceeds 200 million souls, according to the official statement recently issued for 1871. The population of British India is stated at 190,663,623; of the Straits Settlements, 308,097; of Ceylon, 2,405,287; Mauritius, 318,584. The population of Canada is returned as 2,812,367 in Ontario and Quebec, 387,800 in Nova Scotia, 285,594 in New Brunswick, 11,953 in Manitoba, 10,586 (exclusive of Indians) in British Columbia, 94,021 in Prince Edward Island, and the population of Newfoundland 146,536; making a total for British North America of 3,748,857, exclusive of all inhabitants there may be in the vast stretch of country between Canada and British Columbia. The population of Australia is stated as 1,978,748; of Victoria, 752,445; New South Wales, 519,182; New Zealand, 266,956; South Australia, 187,851; Queensland, 125,146; Tasmania, 101,785; Western Australia, 25,353. The population of the West India Islands is given as 1,062,077; Jamaica, 506,154; Barbadoes, 162,042; Trinidad, 109,638. The population of British Guiana is 193,491; of Honduras, 24,700. Then also come the Cape of Good Hope, with a population of 566,153; Natal, 289,773; Gold Coast, 408,070; Sierra Leone, 55,373; Gambia, 14,190; St. Helena, 6441; Hong-Kong, 124,198; Labuan, 4598; Falkland Isles, 811; Bermuda, 12,121; Malta, 141,918; and Gibraltar, 16,454, both the last two exclusive of the military. The total reaches the vast number of 202,343,872 souls. In some instances the number stated is known to be below the real number. Here at home, in the United Kingdom, we count a third of a hundred million souls; and a sixth of the population of the world bears allegiance to Queen Victoria.—Times.

BY THE WAY.

"A contented mind is a continual feast," and though a continual feast may be somewhat detrimental, materially speaking, mentally, no doubt, it is excessively desirable. It therefore behoves those who, from circumstances over which they may not choose to have control, are kept in London when everybody else is out of it, to consider whether their condition is so unfortunate as it is conventionally described. First of all, the weather is, if not in their favour, certainly not in that of the envious holiday-makers. Given chill, wet, and general meteorological uncertainty, London is, far and away, the best place in the world. Stay in town, and you are not deprived of your home comforts, you have ready and ample means of transit, there is plenty of amusement if you want plays or music, your club provides a better dinner than any hotel in England (not to descend to the miseries of cookery in lodgings), you can take business, if you have any—Hamlet says that every man has some—easily and in a gentlemanly way, and if you like to read there is nobody to disturb you. And you have the satisfaction of seeing by the provincial telegrams that, wherever your friends are, the "mornings are bright but cold, wind and rain in the evening." Surely all this should tend to preserve the *aequam mentem* so highly recommended by the faculty. But change is a great thing. No doubt. But is it no change to have finished with heavy dinners, and (if you have the happiness of being a parent of daughters) with hot parties, and bed grudging to you at two a.m.? Is it no change to miss seeing and hearing all the people whom you have been seeing and hearing for nine months? Is it no change to be able to neglect your duties, read when you should write, answer no letters, and lounge and look into shops with none but rustic excursionists to note that eccentricity? Is it no change to be able to go to picture-galleries and exhibitions, and to see leisurely what you want to see, instead of hurrying to stare at "what everybody is talking about"? Is it no change to find in your club smoking-room a little knot of men—perhaps the pleasantest members—who are detained like yourself, or are passing through town, and who just sprinkle the room, and make up a quiet and slightly cynical party of philosophers, who discuss the world and its doings with serenity? Is not all this better than extortionate and noisy hotels or questionable lodgings at some crammed seaside place, where the excitement consists in monotonous promenades, and the coming in of a steam-boat is like a Shah's visit; where the sun's business is to tantalise you by occasionally showing how delightful he could make the scene if he chose, and then to leave you to the sworn tormentors, "wind and rain," for your chastening and humiliation? "Here be truths." Yet, as we write, we feel that the utterance of such sentiments is as conventional as the holiday business, and know that we are counting the days between the composition of such morality and the hailing the hansom for the terminus. Lord Derby was quite right the other day. An Englishman covets country life, and even such an imitation of it as can be managed in a brief holiday is very welcome to him. The "contented mind" is all very well until we can pack the portmanteau. Meantime, let the above sermon console those whose packing is postponed.

The French have paid off Germany, and the English, about the same time, have paid off America. Both pecuniary transactions are telegraphed in the same week.

But there,
We doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

Our French neighbours are exulting in the thought that the last German is quitting their soil, "they hope for ever." We are by no means getting rid of Americans, we are happy to say. We believe that more of our cousins have visited us this year than in any previous one, and we rejoice in the fact with a joy in no way related to that of the hotel-keepers who have been doing their best to revenge Geneva. More and more each year it is becoming recognised in America that a visit to the Old Home is a pilgrimage which must be performed, and is one at which nobody can laugh. Some of these days the mass of educated people in the United States will know something about us—something more, we mean, than they can learn from books and pert correspondents. We should like to believe that such knowledge is already widely spread in America; but it is absurd to select a fool's paradise for a residence, and he would be well entitled to such a lodging who should think that American familiarity with our institutions and ourselves is other than exceptional. But the more who come the better, and when they will permit it they shall receive the most courteous welcome of all, that which ignores any strangership. Let it be said on the other side that if Americans are but superficially acquainted with our institutions they know something. They comprehend our form of government; the connection between Sovereign and people, the process of legislation, and a good many of the influences and motives which produce political action among us. But how much do "well-informed" people here know about the institutions of America? We are aware that there is a President, and that there is a Parliament called Congress, and some deep readers may have studied Mr. Martin, and discovered that there is something called a Senate. But who knows how Congress is elected, and at what ages respectively men may enter the two houses, and what sort of control the President has? As to State rights, we should like to hear what meaning the words have for nineteen men out of twenty. It is not pleasant to an educated American, even when he is receiving your best hospitality, to discover how very little you have cared to comprehend the machinery of his wonderful Republic.

Archbishop Manning remarks that the question is whether the Irish shall be in future the children of this World, or the children of St. Patrick. It is a curiously Hibernian fact that here is a case where a child is to be at liberty to choose its own parent. Passing that, we take it for granted that the pious and accomplished prelate desires that the saint shall be the reputed father of Irish persons, and holds the world to be only one degree better than the flesh, and only two better than another entity. His Grace would point out St. Patrick as waiting with open arms to receive his spiritual progeny. There is much to be said for that estimable saint as a father—the lyrics of Ireland record that he "was a gentleman and came of decent people," and that is an all important fact in a pedigree. He did, we firmly believe, many good things, and intended to do a great many more, and "intention" is a mighty matter in the Catholic faith, which repudiates the proverb of a very Catholic nation about a certain pavement. We should have no objection to St. Patrick, if he had not been tried so long as a father for Ireland, and had, possibly from extra amiability, so singularly failed in bringing up his children properly. With all deference to the Archbishop, we submit that if the Irish would become children of the world, they would, in the natural course of things, become men of the world, and then Europe would not have quite so much to laugh at as at present. St. Patrick might still hold the honourable post of god-father to Pat to whom the saint gave name—but we think the

Irish may say to Dr. Manning, with Duke Frederick, "I would thou hadst told me of another father."

Brentford is not a place that has found much favour with the poets. A dramatist, to be sure, has bestowed two kingly upon it, and they sit upon one throne, and smell at one nose-gay. The wisdom of this latter act is vindicated by Shenstone, who says:—

As when through Brentford town, a town of mud,
A herd of grisly swine is pricked along, &c.

We do not know that the fame of the town of mud is likely to be increased by the doings of the magnates who sit in session there. We have just read that to the infamous ruffian John Mole, whose cruelty to his little child was so atrocious that it seemed impossible that he should escape a heavy sentence, the Brentford Sessions magistrates have awarded six months of hard labour! He ought, as was admitted, to have been sent for trial, and then he would have had penal servitude. But one witness said that Mole had a good character, and the fellow himself howled and blubbered in the dock, and begged not to be sent for trial. Whether the child will live or not is uncertain. Many of our readers must be aware of the facts of the case; for those who are not we weaken our protest, because the details of the brutality are too disgusting for this column. Mr. Mole's tears have stood him in good stead, and, as he is sure to repeat some such offence as that so lightly punished, we advise him while in gaol to cultivate the hydraulic faculty that has saved him from his deserts. We gladly contrast the inexplicable leniency of the Brentford Bench with the righteous severity shown at the Surrey Sessions to a scoundrel who had assaulted a victim a little less helpless than a child—a poor girl who had enraged him. Mr. Hardman had been asked by the grand jury to add flogging to any sentence he might pronounce. That excellent magistrate regretted that he could not do so, but held over the sentence in order that a second indictment might be preferred, by means of which he should be able to punish the miscreant effectually.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the City of London Brigade, which was begun on Saturday last at the new City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex, was resumed on Monday and Tuesday, for a long list of prizes presented by most of the City companies, besides the officers and friends of the brigade. In addition, the programme included a handsome piece of plate, value 100 gs., known as the Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy, representing the old Cripplegate, to which was added a prize of 10 gs., presented by the ward, and several prizes by the officers. A camp has been formed on the range for the convenience of those competitors who do not care to return to town every day, and on this almost isolated ground, which was purchased for the volunteers by the citizens of London a few years back, the members have been endeavouring to make themselves as comfortable as heavy rains would permit. Following the example of previous years, the opening day was set apart for the first stage of the aggregate prizes and company silver medals. Colonel Sir W. A. Rose's challenge cup, value 15 gs., with 3 gs. added by the officers, was won by Private Smith; Private Wyatt (a former Queen's prize winner) was second, and Private Watts, K' company, third. The cup must be won twice in succession before it becomes the property of the winner. In the second stage of the aggregate prizes the prizes were awarded in the following order:—First prize, value £25, presented by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the P company medal, Private Hammerton; second prize, value £20, presented by the Mercers' Company, and the F company medal, Private Hutchinson; third prize, value 15 gs., presented by the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the Q company medal, Sergeant Fletcher; fourth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Drapers' Company, and the D company medal, private M'Dougall; fifth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Fishmongers' Company, Private Fletcher; sixth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Vintners' Company, and the B company medal, Private Runtz; seventh prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Clothworkers' Company, and the O company medal, Private Gardner; eighth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Butchers' Company, and the E company medal, Private Saw; ninth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Salters' Company, Private Longford; tenth prize, value 7 gs., presented by the brigade, and the K company medal, Private Watts; eleventh prize, value £5, also presented by the brigade, Private Ashley; twelfth prize, value £5, presented by the Haberdashers' Company, Colour-Sergeant Mayor; thirteenth prize, also of the value of £5, and the H company medal, private M'Lachlan; fourteenth prize, value £4, and the N company medal, Colour-Sergeant Titford; fifteenth prize, value £3, Corporal Tayton; sixteenth and seventeenth prizes, Quartermaster-Sergeant Stackey and Colour-Sergeant Rogers; and the eighteenth, Private Howkins.

The annual prizes subscribed for by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum were competed for at Wormwood-scrubbs on the 5th inst. The gold medal was won by Private Anderson, the silver cup by Private Baynes, and the range prizes by Privates Dolamore, Davenport, and Baynes. The principal winners of the money prizes were Privates Anderson, Baynes, Tuppen, Dolamore, Tatnall, Lake, and Sergeant Muller.

The prize presented by the late Emperor Napoleon III. to the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery, together with a number of other prizes, was competed for by the members of that corps, at the Government range in Plumstead marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday last. The prize, which consisted of a beautiful fish-gun, throwing a harpoon about 6 in. long, mounted in gold, in case, with the Imperial arms in ivory inlaid in the centre, was presented during the lifetime of the late Emperor to the corps to be shot for, but circumstances occurred which necessitated the postponement each time the arrangements were made to carry out the competition. The contest was with the 32-pounder smooth-bore gun. Seventeen detachments entered, and at the close Sergeant Foster, of No. 7 battery, was declared the winner of the first prize—the gun presented by the late Emperor, with £9 added. Sergeant-Major Travis made the same number of points, but lost by time.

The annual meeting of the Suffolk County Rifle Association was held on Thursday and Friday, last week, at Ickworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol. A cup, given by the president of the year (Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, M.P.), with a bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, and a contingent £5, was won by Corporal Nicholls, of the Sudbury corps. A contest between squads from companies was decided, as regards the first prize, in favour of a party from the Hadleigh corps. A cup, given by the members for Bury St. Edmunds, was won by Private Read, of the Beccles corps. The members for West Suffolk offered the first prize in the contest, between squads from companies already referred to. A handsome silver tea-tray was presented on the occasion to Captain and Adjutant Barnardiston.

The Extra Supplement.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN.

"Unter den Linden"—under the lime-trees—has a pleasant, pastoral sound, recalling visions of umbrageous foliage affording cooling shade from the noon-day heat, and evening rambles by the light of a summer moon. Unter den Linden at Berlin, however, simply signifies a broad, more or less dusty, and somewhat badly-paved thoroughfare, some half mile or so in length, planted with rows of sickly-looking lime-trees, and bordered by a number of handsome edifices and several score of second-rate shops. It is the promenade par excellence of Berlin, and one of the principal arteries of the city, where stylish equipages find themselves jostled by ramshackle droschken and primitive-looking country carts; where troops parade backwards and forwards, aides de camp canter, and grey-whiskered Generals rattle by in open carriages, at almost all hours of the day; where pedestrians hurry and loungers loiter along the foot-pavements, and sturdy guardsmen court coy nursemaids, with Berlin children dozing beside them, on the wooden benches ranged at intervals along each side of the central lime-tree avenue, from which Unter den Linden derives its name.

At the entry, so to speak, of this famous promenade, and on the verge of the Thiergarten, rises the Brandenburger Thor, a stately gateway in the style of the Propyleum at Athens, some 60 feet high and 200 feet wide, and surmounted by a colossal chariot of Victory harnessed to four prancing steeds—the laboured work of a common Berlin coppersmith after the sculptor Schadow's model. Immediately facing this triumphal arch, through the open arcades of which all the grand state entries into Berlin are made, one finds the broad Pariser Platz, bounded on its two sides by a heterogeneous assemblage of palaces and mansions, occupied as public offices or private residences, only one of which, however—the palace presented by the city of Berlin to Field Marshal Blücher—is of the smallest interest. At this end of the Linden are the Schools of Artillery and Engineers, with a couple of the Ministries, the rest being installed in, or adjacent to, Wilhelm Strasse—the Parliament and Downing-street of Berlin—which intersects the lime-tree avenue at this point, and may be regarded as the official quarter of the city. Higher up the Linden, on the northern side, is the capacious hotel of the Russian Embassy, between which and the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands the broad thoroughfare is occupied on both its sides by commonplace shops, stately hotels, restaurants with beer gardens in their rear, and conditoren, with balustrades in front, penning in their open-air customers like so many sheep. The straight and wearisome length of Friedrich Strasse, with its perpetual stream of traffic, crosses the Linden at its busiest point. It is here that much of the stirring life of the city appears to culminate; here loungers congregate, and "droschken kutschers" loiter for fares, here vendors of newspapers find their customers, and "dienst-männer" in blue blouses and scarlet caps encircled with brass bands, hang about for jobs; here Berlin shoeblacks ply their trade, and the only pair of policemen who do duty on the Linden are commonly to be found. Hereabouts also are the trinkhallen and the most crowded conditoren—where assignments are made, newspapers pored over, coffee sipped, and jam tarts devoured—to be found in all Berlin.

The eastern extremity of Unter den Linden is marked by the magnificent colossal monument erected to Frederick the Great, which completely dwarfs the adjacent two-storied edifice where the Emperor William resides—a remarkably tasteful building, which, were it only a story or two higher, might pass for a respectable clubhouse or a handsome first-class hotel. The Royal Library, which abuts upon the eastern side of the Emperor's palace, has a far more palatial façade. Spread out before it is a small garden plot, bounded on the further side by the Opera House, a vast and unquestionably elegant structure, adapted in part from the Parthenon at Athens, having its principal front in a line with the Linden, and looking on to the broad Opera Platz, at which point the five straight roads, fringed with the sickly-looking lime and chestnut trees, unite. Adjoining the Opera House, in the open space towards the east, one finds the bronze statues of Prussia's three celebrated Generals—York, Blücher, and Gneisenau—perched upon lofty pedestals and relieved by a massive background of trees, after which comes the so-called Prinzessinnen Palace, linked by an archway to the ornate edifice in which the Prince and Princess Imperial reside.

Facing the Emperor's Palace is the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a building having no pretensions to architectural beauty, but the clock of which enjoys the honour of regulating the time of Berlin, while adjoining one finds the more imposing University, the quadrangle of which is disposed in floral parterres. Eastward is the classic guard-house, flanked by Rauch's admirable statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bulow; and higher up the Linden stands the Royal Armoury, a huge square edifice, on which native art-connoisseurs plume themselves exceedingly, maintaining it to be the handsomest edifice in all Berlin. Standing with one's back to the Linden, at the foot of the broad Schlossbrücke, spanning a narrow arm of the Spree and connecting the wide platz in front of the Armoury with the Lustgarten, one takes the finest coup-d'œil of which Berlin can boast—the panorama comprising the eight elaborate marble groups symbolical of the life of a hero, which line the bridge on both sides; the imposing façade of the old Schloss, dominated at one end by the lofty tower of the Rathaus, and at the other by a noble dome; the Lustgarten, the former drill-ground of Frederick William I.'s gigantic guards; the bronze equestrian statue of Frederick William III.; and the Museum, surmounted by colossal groups of the horse-taming Dioscuri. The only drawback to the general effect is the Cathedral, which, spite of its portico, with its triad of colossal angels, its twin towers and prominent dome, is one of the baldest-looking and least interesting ecclesiastical edifices ever met with in a large Continental city.

At a general meeting of the governors of the Redhill Reformatory the report presented stated that the total receipts for the quarter amounted to £4463, and the expenditure to £3187. There are 301 boys in the school.

The guardians of the South Dublin Union have resolved upon having a floating hospital built which will be capable of accommodating sixteen patients, and will be at the disposal of the board in case of an outbreak of cholera or any other epidemic.

Sir John Pakington, speaking at the opening of new school-board schools at Worcester, said he would only vote for school boards where they were necessary. Religious instruction he considered essential in all schools.

The pay of colonels of the cavalry of the Line will in future be similar to that of colonels of infantry regiments—namely, £1000, instead of £1350. This regulation applies retrospectively to officers appointed since the commencement of the present year.



UNVEILING THE SEDAN COLUMN OF VICTORY AT BERLIN.



UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Since October last the young Emperor of China must have had a busy time of it. On the 16th of that month he was married. He at that time took unto himself an Empress and four other wives, with a hopeful prospect of many more. At the winter solstice he had to fast and to appear as high priest at the Temple of Heaven, where he offered incense and sacrifices. Since the death of his father, in 1862, the government had been carried on by the Dowager Empress and by the young Emperor's mother, who had been raised to the dignity of an Empress on her son's elevation to the throne. These two ladies had acted as Regents till it became necessary for the Emperor to assume full power. The astronomical board were ordered to appoint an auspicious day in the second moon of this year. These astronomers, or rather astrologers and soothsayers, appointed Feb. 23 last; and on that day the regent Empresses retired, and Tung-Che began to rule as "Viceregent of all under Heaven."

Now for the audience question. In 1860, after the march of the allied English and French armies on Pekin, and the

destruction of the Summer Palace, a treaty was made by which the Ministers of European Powers were allowed to keep legations at Pekin, and they were to have audiences of the Emperor—that is to say, the treaty stated that the Ministers were to be received as they would be at a European Court, but no time was stated; so that the audience question has remained since 1860 an unsolved problem.

The difficulty was this:—No one comes into the presence of the "Son of Heaven" without performing the kotow—that is, they go on all-fours three times, and each time they knock the head three times on the ground. It is also called "the three bendings and the nine knockings." If the European Ministers had been willing to go through this ceremony there would have been no difficulty in the audience question. The Emperor of China acknowledges no other power on earth as his equal: he alone expresses the will of Heaven. Hence a presumption that all must come to him as tributaries and with the homage of worshippers. The literati, or mandarin class, are opposed to all improvements. They have set their faces against railways and telegraphs. Now, the English, as well as the commercial residents in China of all other nations, are anxious

for the opening up of new ports for trade, and they have been looking forward to the reception of the foreign Ministers at Pekin as the beginning of a new era. While the Emperor was in his minority it was understood that the audience question would not be pressed; but since he has assumed full powers this question has been revived, and the objects supposed to depend on it have given much importance to this matter.

On June 29 last, the Emperor did receive the Ministers of Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands. General Vlangally, the Russian Minister, read an address, which was translated by Herr Bismarck, of the German Legation, into Chinese, and was then again translated into the Manchoo Court language by Prince Kung, who knelt before the throne.

So far, a point seems to have been gained. The representatives of the principal Powers of the Western World have entered the presence of the Emperor of China without submitting to the degradation of the kotow. Still, it would seem, on a minute inspection of the details of the proceedings, that there are a number of objectionable points connected with the arrangement of the ceremony, which indicate a struggle on



THE YOUNG EMPEROR OF CHINA, TUNG-CHE, WHANG-TI.

the part of the Chinese not to admit the "foreign barbarians" as the representatives of Powers above the rank of "tribute bearers"—this being the title always given to ambassadors coming to the Court of Pekin.

The young Emperor of China has just begun to rule over 360,000,000 people. With the exception of the rebellion in Yunnan, in the south-west of China, the whole empire is at peace and even flourishing. It is a country larger than all Europe; but at this moment there is not a railway or a telegraph to be found from one end to the other of its vast territory. There are foreign steamers sailing between the treaty ports—such as Canton, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai—and they are always crowded with Chinese passengers, proving that the people themselves have no objection to the modern ways of travelling. San Francisco sends steamers from one side of the globe, and the Suez Canal has lately increased the number from the other. These steamships are not only bringing merchandise to China, but men, ideas, machinery, and everything connected with modern civilisation. Chinese exclusiveness cannot long hold out against such an invasion; and the reign of Tung-Che, just begun, is likely to see great changes before it is over.

The Emperor of China is such a very "Sacred Person" that he will not give an artist or photographer a sitting. For this cause the only way to get a representation of him that may convey some notion of his visible presence is to copy a native drawing. The costume in the Portrait we have engraved is

that worn on ordinary occasions; and, as it is no new fashion, it ought to be well known, and is, no doubt, correctly represented here. The Imperial colour is yellow. On the Emperor's breast, and spotted over the dress, are conventional representations of the great Lung or Dragon, in red.

A few biographical and historical notes must be given here. Hien-Tung, the last Emperor, came to the throne in 1852, and died in 1862, leaving the present Emperor a mere child in the charge of a Council. Prince Kung organised a coup-d'état and carried it out, putting three of the Council to death, after which he placed the young Emperor under a Regency, consisting of his own mother and the Empress Dowager, as stated above. These two ladies have lately retired from their functions. Emperors, like other mortals in China, change their names at various periods of their lives. At first the name of Chi-Seang was given him as the title by which he was to be known on the throne; but this was supposed not to be a lucky name, and it was changed to Tung-Che. That name appears on all official documents and on the coins of his reign. The meaning of this title is said to be "Union is the Cause of Law and Order," which seems a most fitting title; and it is to be hoped that the young man will do his best to carry out the purpose which his name indicates. He is also called the "Son of Heaven," the "Sacred One" or "Sacred Person," and "The August Emperor." His special title is that of Whang-Ti, which is the Chinese equivalent for "Emperor."

THE SEDAN VICTORY COLUMN AT BERLIN.

A ceremony of great national interest, not only to Prussia but to the whole of Germany, took place on Tuesday week at Berlin. That day being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, the monument of Victory erected on the Königs-platz was unveiled with great solemnity. The Emperor William, the Imperial Prince, Prince Bismarck, the Generals, and the Ministers were present, besides the regiments of the Guard and deputations from the armies of several German States. The streets were gaily decorated and much thronged. The Emperor, the Imperial Prince, and Prince Bismarck were everywhere received by the people with enthusiastic shouts. His Majesty, on starting from the palace, read the following address to the Field-Marshal and Generals in command:—"At the outset of this significant ceremony which is to close the series of testimonials of gratitude and honour, I experience a feeling of pride at seeing you gathered around me, even as at the battles and engagements in which you so highly distinguished yourselves at the head of your troops." On arriving at the Königs-platz, his Majesty addressed the deputation from the various regiments in the following words:—"I rejoice to find the representatives of my army assembled around me on this day—one of the grandest of my whole life—on which, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, I commit to the present and future generations this Column of Victory, in memory of the

deeds of the German soldiers. I authorise you to communicate these my sentiments to the troops on your return to your homes."

The scene at the performance of the ceremony is shown in our Illustration. The Emperor and Princes, with the staff, appear on horseback near the pavilion, in which the Empress and Princesses are seated. The column was described last week in our chronicle of Fine Arts. It is surmounted by a winged statue of Germania, holding a wreath of victory; its shaft is adorned with gilt cannon, pointing upwards, in the sculptured recesses; the capital of the pillar, and the balustrade of its lofty balcony, are likewise gilt. On the right hand are the stands provided for the members of the Berlin Municipality and other privileged spectators.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Efforts have not been wanting to preserve continuity between Parliament in Session and Parliament *in partibus*. Even before the prorogation the doughty members for Marylebone, knowing that they would have to undergo a process which may be called electoral dentistry, thought best to meet their friends, and certainly on this occasion a few foes, as soon as possible. Doing so, as it were, under the shadow of the actual House, they, perhaps, added to their normal insignificance, inasmuch as, under such circumstances, no one would be likely to mind their utterances as much as if they had been made a week or two later. In the first days of the recess, his custom now, Mr. Mundella went to Sheffield and had his glorification. He sketched himself as a member very fairly, and in only one point seemed to overrate himself—namely, when he expressed a fear that he was rather a troublesome legislator. He need not be grievous in that regard, for reasons which are obvious to the initiated. In a very few days after Aug. 5 Mr. Lang found his way to his *ultima Thule* constituents, and it is to be hoped that, sometime or other, they will have the advantage of seeing a production of the most terrible caricaturist of the day, and be able to judge of the fitness of the jocular name—to wit, the "Infant Samuel"—which has been added to a "counterfeit presentment" of their member. Doubtless this honourable gentleman, when he speaks in the House, seems the very personification of guilelessness: his candour is transparent, his earnestness is evinced forcibly without the least boisterousness; while his persuasiveness is, to use an Americanism, quite "a caution." Something appears to suggest itself when he is before the House that he intends to pick up and rejoin the broken threads of his political career. Shortly after this there were two congresses of M.P.s at Gloucester at different times. In the first instance there was Mr. Monk, representative of the city, who has established a character for Parliamentary watchfulness, if that quality is to be indicated by being one of that body of members who appear to be ready to sit up to any unbounded hour in the morning. He was in his proper place, of course; but the incursion of such foreigners as Mr. Samuelson, most anxious and suggestive (in a beseeching way) of legislators, and Mr. Wren Hoskyns—most gentlemanly, sensible, and practical of landowners, who is, nevertheless, a land-tenure reformer—is not so easily accounted for by the uninitiated. Still, they discoursed plentifully, seasoned their discourses with strong Liberalism, and did not appear to be mightily proud of the legislative performances of the Session. Anon there came together at the same place a body of what, under the circumstances, may be called political counter-irritants—namely, Mr. Wait, who lately won for Conservatism the seat for Gloucester vacated by Mr. Price, when he became a Railway Commissioner, and who has not yet, one believes, got beyond asking a question in the House. Then there was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, though gentle in his rhetoric almost even to melancholy, generally has something to say when he speaks, and who is regarded hopefully by his party in Parliament; and Mr. Reginald Yorke, his colleague in the representation of Gloucestershire, and they held sympathetic converse with one of those curious institutions known as working men's Conservative Associations, doubtless to great mutual edification.

Often there arises from a central place on the seat just behind the Treasury bench a gentleman whose aspect, manner, and mode of utterance suggest the possession of a quantity of sagacity and experience-bought wisdom, but who, when he makes a set speech, inevitably calls to mind that which was the perpetual cry of the used-up man in the play, "there's nothing in it." Well, this gentleman, who is member for the hybrid borough of Berwick-on-Tweed, has just achieved a distinction, inasmuch as he has delivered to his constituents an address which is really in consonance with the profound gravity and sagacity of his manner and appearance, the subject being the "price of labour." Such was it that leaders have been written upon it in newspapers, and for an hour or two at breakfast-time Mr. Stapleton has been famous all over the country, and thereon he is to be congratulated. As ever, faithful and true, Colonel North and Mr. Henley have begun their autumn circuit in Oxfordshire, and their meetings with their constituents have, as ever, been pleasant and successful; and they, too, have, as usual, formed themes for editorial comment. It would seem, both from the tone of his speeches in the country and in the House, that Colonel North has lost hope in regard to military matters, and that he believes the Army is on the eve of running down Niagara. There has consequently come over him a sort of manly pathos, when he speaks of that profession to which he is so devoted, which contrasts with his former brisk, bold, and genial manner. As to Mr. Henley, up to the end of last Session he continued to be a wonder of a legislator. No one stayed so many hours in the House; no one watched so carefully the details of every measure; and, though labouring under considerable disadvantage in regard to accurately appreciating everything that was going on, he seemed as prompt and as keen as ever in detecting fallacies in the speeches of previous speakers, and as suggestive as he was wont in supplying sound practical sense in the place of them. As may be supposed, the Oxfordshire electors were warm in their reception of the Nestor of the House of Commons, and he seemed to be warmed by the manner in which he was received, and talked in that blithesome, quaint, and suggestive way which is peculiar to him, the traditions of which ought to be preserved by giving it the appellation of "Henleyese." When he was enabled at Sheffield to liberate his mind in reference to all the criticisms that have been heaped upon him, Mr. Lowe did not for a moment condescend to accuse himself by excusing himself. Though simple in language and studiously undefiant, his speech was, perhaps, as fine a specimen of quiet audacity as was ever known. What a revelation it was of the best of all possible statesmen striving and working for his country's good through nothing but evil report, bearing calumny and misrepresentation with the smiling face of a Spartan, and gently and very secretly returning good for evil, in spite of the malign influence of such an indolent and incompetent Financial Secretary to the Treasury as Mr. Baxter! But though he may now suppose himself to be triumphant, Mr. Lowe has some troubles before him, for as Home Secretary he will be, in the absence of the Prime Minister, leader of the House, must always stay until it rises, and

so have to assuage those tumults which are wont to rage between two and three in the morning, while he must besides be regular leader on Wednesdays. Has anyone thought how these duties will be performed by him?

Perhaps there could not be a greater contrast than there is between the rhetorical qualities of the Prime Minister and his son. Mr. W. H. Gladstone has not a particle of the fire and rapidity, and none of the eloquence, of his father. He is slow in utterance and lymphatic in manner, but he speaks without hesitation, and on the few occasions on which he has addressed the House he has given an idea that he has been thinking about what he meant to say. Just now he has made a mark on the public mind by a speech which he has delivered to his constituents at Whitby, which goes much nearer to a declaration by a subordinate of Ministerial policy than is customary in the addresses of Cabinet Ministers; and, as what he said is weighty, it will be considered more weighty still, because it is believed that he was speaking vicariously, and therefore with a certain authority.

DISASTERS.

Mr. Irwin, a gentleman from Bath, who was on a holiday tour in North Devon, fell over the rocks at Lynton, yesterday week, and was dashed to pieces.

A boat with eight miners on board was capsized in the sea at Saltburn, Yorkshire, on Saturday, and five were drowned.

The ship *Gratitude* was lost, on the 10th ult., off Pattew, Holland, and eight of her crew were drowned.

Three seamen fell from aloft on board H.M.S. *Achilles*, and were killed, during the recent cruise for coastguard training.

Three servant girls, while bathing at low water, from the rocks at North Berwick, on Monday, got beyond their depth, and two of them were drowned.

The Holcar cotton-mills, near Rawtenstall, worked by Messrs. James Ashworth and Co., have been partially burnt.

Two children were burned to death, yesterday week, in an outhouse filled with straw, which is believed to have been accidentally ignited by the children while they were playing with some matches they had got possession of.

Mr. W. Arthur, of Truro, and Mr. Burgess, of Hoyle, were drowned in St. Ives's Bay on Sunday, the boat in which they were having capsized while they were changing oars.

Augustus Brown, a boy, living in Charles-street, Caledonian-road, London, has died from the effects of a blow on the ear from a potato which a playfellow threw at him.

Two pit-boys at Caseley were amusing themselves by trying which of them could drive the point of a pick farthest into a timber-post, when one of the boys, swinging the implement over his head, caused it to penetrate the neck of his companion, who died almost on the instant.

Two hundred men and boys, through the breaking of some machinery, were imprisoned for sixteen hours in the Strand-lane Colliery Company's pit at Radcliffe.

A verdict of "Accidental death" has been returned with respect to the three men who were buried alive in a tunnel connected with the East London Railway Extension at Wapping.

Elizabeth Rice, a child, seven years of age, residing at Le Isham-street, Westminster, has been killed by falling on the broken edge of a teacup, thus severing the jugular vein.

While a party of sailors were returning to H.M.S. *Tyrian*, lying at anchor off Montrose dock, two of their number attempted to ascend the ship's ladder at the same time. They both fell back, and the boat went down. Three of the crew were rescued, but the fourth, named Alfred Ball, was drowned.

A Coroner's inquiry is pending as to the causes of the recent explosion in an ammunition-factory at East Greenwich. Two persons have already died.

A man, who refused to give his name to the police, made three attempts to kill himself in the City on Tuesday. He threw himself down before a cart at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, and the vehicle passed over him; he then placed himself in front of a hansom cab, the wheels passing over his neck and shoulders; and, finally, he endeavoured to get run over by a dray.

Several cases of mysterious disappearance have been reported. A man attended at the Hammersmith Police Court and stated that his daughter, nineteen years of age, who was in service, dressed to go on an excursion to the seaside on Saturday week and had not returned. Ned McIntyre, a painter, who was sent from Ludgate-hill to Dover, is reported to be missing. It is thought he left the train at Faversham, and is wandering about the country. He was weak-minded. Mrs. Mary Solomon, aged sixty-six, left her home, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of shopping, and never returned. Mrs. Gurnett, of Russell-court, Drury-lane, stated, at Bow-street, that her daughter, fifteen years of age, went out on Saturday week and did not return, and no trace of her has since been discovered.

An inquest was held last Saturday, at Gower-street, on the body of Miss Mary Alice Lewin, aged thirty-three, who had committed suicide by hanging herself to her bedstead. It was shown that since March last, when her mother, with whom she had lived all her life, died, Miss Lewin had been very depressed in spirits, and had complained much of restlessness and want of sleep. A verdict was returned that she hanged herself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.—A newsagent at Surbiton named Cockle, who, it is alleged, was to have been called as a witness on behalf of the Claimant, has committed suicide by placing himself in the way of a passing train on the railway which runs near his house. He had been in low spirits for some time, and a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an infirm state of mind.—The body of a man who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at Vauxhall railway station on Sunday, the 24th ult., has been identified, by means of his clothes, as William Neal Robinson, Drummond-road, Bermondsey, a banker's clerk.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the ship *Empress of India* has suspended the certificate of Mr. Caltro, the master, for three months from the date of the loss of his vessel.—The official report of the Board of Trade inquiries into the loss of the brigantine *Vesper* has been issued. There appears to the Court to have been no sufficient cause for the master abandoning the ship, and that his having done so led to this sad loss of life. They are, therefore, of opinion that his conduct merits the severe censure of the Court, and, had he held a certificate as master, they would have considered it necessary to have suspended it for six months. The Court considers that the owners, Messrs. Quin, are indirectly responsible for the loss of life, inasmuch as the vessel was sent to sea with an insufficient crew. The owners are therefore ordered to pay £15 towards the cost of the inquiry.—The inquiry into the wreck of the ship *Dunmail* has resulted in a report that the Court is not satisfied that the master exercised as active a supervision of the pilot and the navigation, from the time of leaving the Sloyne, as he might and ought to have done. The Court finds, therefore, that the master has been guilty of negligence, and his certificate is suspended for three months. The Court has placed

on record their high sense of the services of the Liverpool and New Brighton life-boats.—The inquiry into the loss of the abandoned brig *Isabella* and Mary, of South Shields, has concluded. The owners, Messrs. J. L. Hall and Co., put in a letter, which stated that "a more scandalous loss was never done by British seamen;" but the Court found "that the loss is to be attributed to the bad condition of the vessel, and that the captain was justified in leaving her, and not at all to blame." The captain's certificate was, therefore, returned.

The Coroner's inquiry into the recent collision at Retford ended in the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against Bryant, the driver of the goods-train, who was committed for trial. The adjourned inquiry conducted on behalf of the Board of Trade into the cause of the accident was resumed by Colonel Rich on Saturday. In the course of the day Colonel Rich expressed a strong opinion against level crossings, which, he said, could not be worked without danger; but said it appeared that, Parliament having sanctioned this one, it was out of the power of the Board of Trade to make any alteration.—In reference to the Wigan railway accident the jury have found a verdict of "Accidental death," adding the opinion that trains ought not to be permitted to run through stations at so high a speed as was the case with the tourist-train on the night of the accident.—Three men who were working on the Consett branch of the North-Eastern Railway, at Derwenthaugh, near Newcastle, last Saturday, were knocked down by an engine, and two of them were killed. They had stepped from the up to the down rails to allow a train to pass, and were cut down by another train coming in an opposite direction.—An engine-driver named Harris, was, on Thursday week, run over near the railway station at Bury St. Edmunds, by an engine which was coming out of the shed, and his body completely cut in two.—A train going from Helensburgh to Glasgow on Saturday evening had proceeded about a mile and a half on its journey when it was observed that one of the third-class carriages was on fire. The passengers escaped through the windows, and many of them were found lying on the line. Six of them—five men and a young woman—were suffering from severe injuries. The carriage was in a short time completely destroyed. The accident, it is stated, was caused by a man who was smoking throwing a lighted match on the floor where some paraffin oil had been spilled.—Both the lads who were thrown from the wooden bridge that was destroyed in the railway accident that occurred near West Hartlepool on Monday last have died from the injuries they sustained.—A collision between two goods-trains occurred on the Great Western line, near Lydney, on Thursday week, by which a number of trucks, with the goods they carried, were damaged.—On the Irish North-Western Railway, yesterday week, two cattle-waggons having been left on the line from Fintona to Derry, the first up passenger-train dashed into them, injuring the cattle and causing much destruction of permanent stock. The mail service from Dublin was impeded until the broken waggons and maimed bullocks were removed.—Through a bullock having strayed on to the line, the express-train from Portsmouth, which was due at Guildford on Tuesday at two o'clock, was thrown off the metals near Pease Marsh Bridge, and rolled over an embankment ten feet deep. Miss Martin, from Milford, and Mrs. Bringer, of Godalming, were killed, as was an infant belonging to the latter. Thirteen other persons were so much injured that they had to be taken to the Surrey County Hospital.—Cannon-street Terminus has had a slight share of the prevalent railway casualties. On Tuesday morning, when the up traffic was at its busiest, the bridge was blocked for nearly an hour by the overturning of two empty waggons. While it was being cleared City passengers were backed into the London Bridge station and discharged there.—Ann Evans, a woman of sixty-seven years of age, was killed at the Plympton station of the South Devon Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, while crossing the line of rails instead of by the bridge.

The annual Argyshire gathering took place at Oban on Thursday week. The athletic sports were witnessed by a distinguished company, including the Marquis of Lorne.

The Leeds Royal Park, where galas and other amusements have been held for years, has been sold by auction for building purposes for £16,500. It contains a little over twenty acres.

Typhoid fever in Wolverhampton has been traced, by the medical officer of health, to the milk, or at least to the impure water used in the habitual adulteration of that fluid. There have been sixty cases of the disease and four deaths.

An engagement took place at Shelbrooke, Cannock Chase, on Thursday week, between the northern or invading army, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the southern army, under General Sir J. Douglas. The latter had to withdraw his flank before the battle began, as the umpire considered the position he had taken up too strong. Prince Edward attacked both wings of the southern army simultaneously, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in turning General Douglas's right flank, thereby winning the battle.—On Monday General Lysons had an opportunity of experimenting against an imaginary foe with a "new system of attack" of his own invention, which looks very like a revival of a very ancient method. During a cavalry charge in the earlier portion of the day, a man who was looking on dropped down dead, it is believed from heart disease. The corporal of the Coldstream Guards who assaulted the county police, last Saturday week, has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. On Tuesday there was another fight, and on Wednesday some races came off, under the patronage of General Lysons.

Several munificent gifts have lately been made. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has intimated his willingness to give £5000 for the erection of public baths in Dunfermline, of which city he is a native. Lord Galloway, who is a member of the Episcopal Church, has intimated that he will subscribe £250 to the Church of Scotland endowment scheme. The *Bristol Post* records two gifts by Mr. William Sommerville, of Bitten-hill. The first is a contribution of £1000 to the National Life-Boat Institution for the purpose of providing a life-boat with her full equipment; and the second a donation of £102 to the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children for wiping off the debt left from last year, and of "affording a practical expression of approval of the management of the hospital." Mr. Job Hindley, of Manchester, has presented, as the gift of a working man, £480 for a life-boat. Two citizens of Dublin (understood to be Sir A. Guinness and Mr. Henry Roe) have offered to subscribe £10,000 towards the sum of £22,000 estimated to be necessary to open up a new street from Dame-street to Christ Church. The good folk of St. Mary Cray are greatly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Joynson, the large paper manufacturer, who resides amongst them. Mr. Joynson employs nearly 1000 hands, and, seeing that the people had no resort in the summer months, he resolved to throw open some recreation-grounds for their use. These comprise many acres, and are gracefully laid out. The ceremony of opening these grounds was attended by nearly 6000 persons. Mr. Joynson has also established a public institute and reading-room, and he has a school where he is educating at his own cost about 600 children.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ANNALY.

The Right Hon. Henry White, Lord Annaly, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Longford, and Colonel of its militia, died, on the 3rd inst., at Sunbury Park, Middlesex. He was born in 1789, the fourth son of the late Luke White, Esq., M.P. for the county of Leitrim, who acquired considerable wealth, and purchased Luttrellstown, Lord Carhampton's fine estate, near Dublin, the name of which he changed

to Woodlands. His Lordship was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and, having entered the Army, served in the 14th Dragoons at the latter end of the Peninsular campaign, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Always a consistent and zealous Liberal, he sat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Dublin, from 1823 to 1832, and subsequently for the county of Longford. In 1863 he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Annaly, of Annaly and Rathcline. He married, Oct. 8, 1828, Ellen, daughter of William S. Dempster, Esq., of Skibo Castle, in the county of Sutherland, and by her (who died May 12, 1868) had issue six sons and two daughters. Of the daughters the elder, Ellen, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Holden, and the second, Emilie, of the Hon. Robert W. Grosvenor, M.P. Of the sons the third and fourth were accidentally killed, the second and sixth have died unmarried, and the only survivors are the eldest, Luke, now second Lord Annaly, State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1853, Emily, daughter of James Stuart, Esq.; and the fifth, Charles William, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, M.P. for the county of Tipperary, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare.

SIR ROBERT FITZWYGRAM, BART.

Sir Robert FitzWygram, third Baronet, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, died on the 3rd instant. He was born in 1813, the eldest son of the late Sir Robert FitzWygram, Bart., by Selina, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hayes, Bart., and was grandson of Robert Wigram, of London, merchant and shipowner, who acquired great wealth by commercial pursuits, and

was created a Baronet, Oct. 23, 1805. The surname was changed to FitzWygram by Sir Robert, the second Baronet, in 1832. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. At the death of his father, in 1843, he succeeded to the title, which, as he was never married, now devolves on his next surviving brother, Sir Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, fourth Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, who was born in 1823.

LADY NORREYS.

Caroline, Lady Norreys, died, on the 4th inst., at Wytham Abbey, in the county of Oxford, aged thirty-five. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, in the county of Lancaster, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Sefton, and was consequently sister to Lady Alexander Gordon-Lennox, and to Lady O'Hagan, wife of the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. She was married, July 10, 1858, to Lord Norreys, the eldest son and heir-apparent of Montagu, Earl of Abingdon, and leaves issue.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has prohibited the appearance of the Tichborne Claimant at the Cambridge Theatre.

Some correspondence has passed between a committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Home Secretary, who has promised to consider their representations as to the legal proceedings which should be taken against trades-union officers guilty of misconduct.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has prepared a memorandum upon his scholarships, approved by the Council of Education, South Kensington, the principal points of which are as follow:—Every candidate shall produce a certificate that he has worked in a mechanical engineer's shop or in the drawing-office for two years consecutively. Every candidate must be under twenty-two years of age. He will be examined in smith's work, turning, filing and fitting, pattern making and moulding. He will be examined in theory and practice every year. The scholarships may be held for three years, but may be withdrawn if progress be unsatisfactory. The number will be reduced for 1874 from ten to six, each of a fixed annual value of £100, with an additional annual sum for progress—viz., the best scholar, £100; second, £60; third, £50; fourth, £40; fifth, £30; and sixth, £20. At the end of the three years' tenure £200 and £100 will be awarded to the two scholars of each year's set who may have done best.

A statue of gigantic proportions, erected on a rock on the Anglesea shore of Menai Strait, was unveiled, on Tuesday, by Lady Clarence Paget. The statue was modelled and executed, after two years' patient labour, by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget; and it is below his residence in Anglesea that it is placed. The material is a combination of limestone and Portland cement, and the figure is strengthened by the insertion of a central iron cone. The noble Lord's primary object was to show that statues can be constructed of a material little inferior to marble in appearance, and probably more durable, at one-tenth the cost; and thus he has endeavoured to carry out the desire of the Prince Consort. The statue, including plinth, is 19 ft. in height, and the pedestal and basement tower are 22 ft. high, making a total height of 41 ft. It is intended as a landmark to warn mariners of dangerous rocks on the Carnarvonshire and Anglesea side of the strait, and was dedicated by Lady Clarence Paget "To all mariners." Salutes were fired from an Admiralty steamer, and ashore a detachment of naval reserve men and coastguards fired a *feu de joie*, whilst a military band played "Rule Britannia." Afterwards the distinguished company were entertained at a *déjeuner*, presided over by Earl Cowley.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

O. A. BROWNSON, Iowa.—Received with thanks, and replied to by letter.

R. T. Belfast.—It was afterwards corrected, we believe, to "five or six moves." The winning move, of course, upon the Black King going to Q square is not 22. R takes Q Pawn (ch), but 22. B to Kt 6th.

T. W. SHARMAN.—That, indeed, would be a childish mate. How is it possible you can miss seeing that the Black Pawn would take the Bishop, becoming a Queen?

J. P. Bedford.—We do not recollect the Problem "No. 2" at the moment. It is probably in the examiners' hands; but the amended version shall be substituted for the former copy.

A GROSSER IN THE DARK.—The Chessplayer's Handbook, 5s., published by Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

LIONEL.—You will find a long notice of the Vienna Tournament and a table showing the score of each player in our last.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Vienna Chess Tourney, last week, where the round between Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Rosenthal is mentioned, instead of "secured the first prize," read "fourth prize."

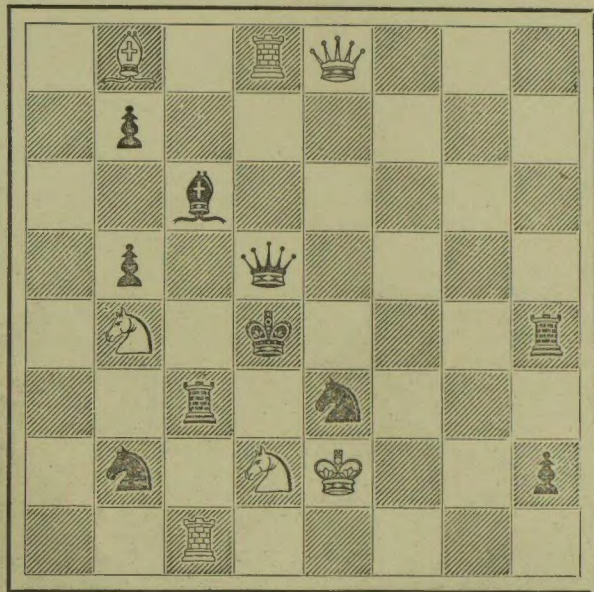
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1541.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R sq	K takes Kt (*)	2 R to K sq	Any move
(*) 1.	P takes Kt or P to Q 6th	3. P gives mate.	
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 1542.

By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following is a Game of the Match between Messrs. BLACKBURN and PAULSEN. In this match Mr. B. won two games and lost one game.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt to K R 6th	K R to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. P to K B 5th	
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd		Mr. Blackburne plays this game from opening to end with remarkable ability.
This is not a commendable way of continuing the defence.			
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	23. Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P	24. P to K 5th	
6. Q takes P	B to K 3rd		A fine move, which Mr. Paulsen appears to have overlooked.
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	25. B takes Kt	Kt takes P
8. B to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	26. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
9. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	27. Q R to K sq	B to B sq
10. R to Q sq		28. R takes R	Q P takes R
The superior development of White's forces is very manifest. This is partly due to the nature of the opening, which is advantageous to the first player, and partly to Mr. Paulsen's third move.			
11. R P takes B	B takes B	29. R to Q sq	B to Q 2nd
12. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	30. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q B sq
To make way for his K Kt to be moved to the Q's 4th.			
13. Kt to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	31. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
14. Kt to K B 5th	R to K B 2nd	32. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K sq
15. Q to K 2nd	R to K sq	33. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt sq
16. Q to K Kt 4th	B to K B sq	34. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
17. Castles	K to R sq	35. P takes P	R P takes P
18. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K 4th	36. P to K R 4th	Q to K sq
19. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	37. P takes P	Q to K Kt sq
This was not a good return; he should have retreated his Kt.			
20. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	38. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt sq
and wins.			

ANOTHER GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

A fine Game, played in the third round, between Messrs. ANDERSSON and ROSENTHAL.—(Scottish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. R to Q B 2nd	R to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes K B P	R takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q to K 2nd	
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	He would have retained a strong attack by giving up his Queen, but whether sufficient to compensate for so great a sacrifice is doubtful.	
5. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	31. Q takes B	B takes B
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	32. Q takes Q Kt P	Kt takes K B P
7. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	33. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K R 3rd
8. Kt to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt	Another very good move.	
9. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	34. K to Q sq	P to Q 6th
10. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt	35. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
11. P takes B	Castles	36. Q R to K B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 7th
12. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 3rd	37. Q takes P	
13. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th	38. K to K sq	Kt to K 6th (ch)
14. P to K 5th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	39. K to K 2nd (best)	P to Q 7th (ch)
15. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	40. R takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. B to K B sq		and Black must win.	
This appears to have lost time and weakened White's game.			
17. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd	37. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 6th (ch)
18. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	38. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
19. B to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 2nd	39. R to K B 3rd	Kt to K 5th
20. Q to K R 5th	R to K B 2nd	40. K to K sq	Q takes P (ch)
21. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	41. K to K 2nd	Kt takes P
22. K to K 3rd		42. B takes Kt	Q takes B (ch)
It has been suggested—rightly, we think—that, if Mr. Rosenthal had played his Bishop at Q 6th, he would have had the better game. The move made was an act of <i>felo de se</i> .			
23. P to Q B 4th		43. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)
From this point the play of Mr. Andersson is, in many respects, worthy of his palmy days.			
24. P takes P	P to Q 5th (ch)	44. R to K B 7th	P to K 4th
An excellent move.			
25. K to Q 2nd		45. R to K R sq	P to R 7th
By taking the Pawn he would have been subjected to an overpowering attack.			
26. P to Q B 6th	P to Q R 4th	46. K to Kt 3rd	K to Kt 4th
27. B to Q 6th	B takes P	47. K to Kt 2nd	R to R 5th
28. K R to K B sq	B to Q 4th	48. K to Kt 3rd	R to R 6th (ch)
29. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	49. K to B 2nd	K to K 5th
30. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 5th	50. K to B 2nd	R takes Q R P
and Mr. Rosenthal abandoned the game.			

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Roxburgh, dated Aug. 8, of Lord Henry Kerr, Francis Ernest Kerr, George Bayley, and William Williams as the surviving executors of the will and codicils of the late Mr. Hope-Scott, Q.C., was sealed, on the 20th ult., at the principal registry, London, the inventory of the personal estate and effects in England, Ireland, and Scotland amounting to £130,000.

The will of Miss Ann Lee, formerly of Southernhay House, Exeter, but late of No. 2, Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by Augustus William Henry Meyrick, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. After payment of a few legacies, the said A. W. H. Meyrick takes the whole of deceased's property, including the freehold estate of Southernhay House.

The will, with two codicils, of Joseph Scott, late of Colney Hall, near Norwich, was proved, on the 15th ult., by Joseph Stonehewer Scott-Chad (the son), John Oliver Hanson and Adolphus William Hume (the nephews), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his four daughters £13,000 each, free of duty; and the residue of his property, subject to a few legacies, to his said son.

The will and codicil of Samuel Fernyhough, late of the Grange, Cheadle, near Stockport, Cheshire, were proved at the district registry, Chester, on the 16th ult., by Anne Fernyhough, the relict, John Frederick Sutcliffe, and Edward Ashe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Subject to annuities to his brother and half-sister, the bequests of the will and codicil are wholly in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will and codicil of Walter Chamberlain Hemming, late of Spring Grove, Kidderminster, were proved, on the 23rd ult., by Mrs. Fanny Hemming (the relict), the Rev. William Lea, and George Edward Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his widow a legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £800, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement; to his eldest daughter, Margaret Georgina Hemming, £10,000, and devises to her for life the Spring Grove estate, with remainder to the use of her first and every subsequent son, according to seniority in tail male; to his three youngest daughters he leaves £10,000 each, and the residue to his said eldest daughter.

The will, with one codicil, of the late John Stuart M'Il was proved, on the 5th inst., by Miss Helen Taylor, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator devises and bequeaths to his stepdaughter, the said Helen Taylor, all his real and personal estate absolutely. He also expressly appoints her his literary executor, with full power to edit any of his works or publish any of his manuscripts as she may think fit. The testator has confided to Miss Taylor an account of his life written by himself, which she is to publish or not at her discretion; and he states that she alone has the necessary materials and knowledge for a biography of him, both literary and private. Testator has made another will relating to his property in France.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, of No. 285, Kennington-road, under £35,000; Samuel Bright, of Rochdale, under £10,000; the Hon. Enrichetta, Countess Inghirami (formerly Viscountess Weymouth), under £10,000; Dona Maria Antonia de Sarrazabel, of 117, Calle, Magor, Madrid, under £18,000; Thomas Mitchell, of No. 11, Colleshill-street, Eaton-square, under £30,000; the Hon. Emily Henrietta Bassett, under £16,000; John Hales, of the Stock Exchange, and Malvern House, Tulse-hill, under £12,000; Edward Jones, of 138, Leadenhall-street, and Canonbury Park South, merchant, under £18,000; and the Hon. Anna Maria Gage, under £10,000.

In reference to the will of the late Mr. Holmes, reported last week, we may mention that it is dated March, 1869; and that subsequently Mr. Holmes retired from the printing business and sold his share in the *Athenaeum* to the proprietor of the dominant interest.

A scheme is projected for improving the attraction of the People's Garden at Willesden and making it a common resort for members of working men's clubs.

A return has been printed of the number of persons charged under schedule D (trades and professions) to the income tax for the years 1868 to 1872 inclusive. Last year, to April 5, the number of persons charged in Great Britain was 437,773. The amount of income charged with the tax was £122,217,418, and the amount of tax charged £3,055,336. There were 857 persons charged at £10,000 and under £50,000; and at £50,000 and upwards, sixty-eight persons. In 1868 the number of persons charged with the income tax under the same schedule (D) was 379,290; the income charged with tax was £105,902,810; and the amount of tax charged, £2,206,146. Similar accounts are given under schedule E. Last year, ending April 5, in Great Britain, the amount charged with tax was £23,991,965; the number of persons, 147,779; and the amount of tax, £599,489. Under the several schedules last year in Great Britain the tax was net £9,765,393. Returns are given as to Ireland, as Scotland is included in Great Britain. Under the several schedules the net amount was £597,853; in 1868 it was £489,215, and last year as to Ireland it was the highest.

The report of the ninth decennial census of the United States has been published. It is in three volumes. The first deals with the subject of population, and the maps with which it is illustrated display its relative density in the different States, the distribution of English, Germans, Irish, Swedes, and Chinese, the preponderance of education and wealth, and the political and geographical division of the union from its origin to the year 1870. In the second volume the annual rainfall and the variations of temperature are made plain by maps as well as by columns of statistics; and the relative predominance of the different diseases, phthisis, typhus, and typhoid fever, and epidemic maladies are illustrated in the same way. The last volume treats of the wealth, industry, and commerce of the country, shows how far agriculture has been developed, and gives the present condition of the five staple agricultural products—cotton, maize, corn, hay, and tobacco. The total population of the United States in 1870 amounted to nearly 39 millions. The previous census showed it to be 31 millions, that for 1850 23 millions, and for 1840 only 17 millions. Thus in thirty years the population doubled itself. White men increased at the rate of 39, 36, and 30 per cent during the three decennial periods from 1840 to 1870, while the increase amongst the negro population, starting at 29 per cent, dwindled down to 22, and ultimately to 11 per cent. Of the 39 millions of inhabitants, these tables show that 5,567,229 are strangers. These may be divided roughly into an English-speaking population and a population of foreigners. The former amount to more than three millions, of whom nearly two-thirds are Irish. Amongst the foreign population, which includes Mexicans, Chinese, and gipsies, the Germans form a proportion almost as large as the Irish in the other schedule; and in New York and Pennsylvania they form a quarter of the stranger population.

STREET SCENE IN PEKIN.

The following note by our Special Artist, lately in China, explains one of his sketches—

"As the population of Pekin are mostly Government pensioners, with no trade or occupation, they are an idle people. Having nothing to do, any amusement attracts them. As an artist I can speak from experience of their idle curiosity. To produce a sketch-book in the streets of Pekin is simply a signal to be mobbed. They do not intend to be rude, but they crowd round in such numbers to see what the 'foreign devil' is doing with a book and a pencil in his hand, that the subject to

be sketched cannot be seen. As the mob increases, the late arrivals on the outer circumference cannot see what is going on, so they push and squeeze to get even a peep at the 'devil,' and the result is a surging mass which renders all sketching an utter impossibility. I have had some experience of sketching in various parts of the East, and could always manage to accomplish my purpose, but a Chinese crowd has been too much for me. I contrived to get a sketch of the palace where the Imperial bride resided before her marriage, by having one or two friends who managed to keep a small space for me, while I made a rapid outline; but I had to be quick about it, for the whole street began to fill; and although the Chinamen who

were close to me did all they could, they were helpless to keep the crowd back, as they were pushed upon me and my friends by the force of numbers around. Even after I had put the sketch-book out of sight our difficulties seemed to increase, and it was only after much struggling that some of the Imperial officials got us into a court and shut the gate, and there we remained till the crowd was somewhat abated.

"This Illustration represents a favourite amusement of the Chinese, but which is more familiar to the streets of Pekin than elsewhere, for the reason that there is a larger population with nothing to do. Almost every man you meet in the streets has a bird on a stick which he carries in his hand. There is a



SKETCHES IN CHINA: STREET SCENE IN PEKIN.

cross stick on the top as a perch, and the bird is fastened by a small string. A Pekin man seems always to have his bird with him. What a dog is in England a bird seems to be here: it is the constant companion. From boyhood up to the most advanced age a bird seems a necessary part of a man's existence. Some persons even carry a bird in each hand. Instead of the stick, some walk about with their birds in small, neat, round cages. The birds are trained to fly in the air in peculiar whirls and return to the hand. They will fly in circles over the head while the owner throws up seeds, which they catch in passing. It is beautiful to see how perfect the birds are in performing various feats of this kind, how tame and docile their training has made them, how quick they are to obey, and with what confidence they return to the hand of their master, indicating far more intelligence and capability for education than one would be prepared to accede to

the bird creation. Anyone taking a walk through the streets of Pekin would be induced to believe that there is much more amusement to be got from birds than by merely shooting them with a gun. Whatever may be the Chinaman's faults, here at least many of our people at home might copy him with advantage to themselves, and certainly with no disadvantage to the birds."

M. Mandar, Mayor of St. Just-sur-Loire, died in 1872, leaving a will, with instructions that it was not to be opened until a year after his death. That interval having expired, the seals were broken a few days back, when the deceased was found to have left to the Commune all the property that he possessed there, representing a value of from 220,000f. to 250,000f.; also a sum of 40,000f., the interest of which was to be applied to gratuitous instruction; the reversion, at the

death of his widow, of a mansion and grounds, to be used as an hospital, and a sum of 20,000f. to endow it with a chaplain; and, lastly, 10,000f. for the poor.

Mr. Lowe was one of the guests at the Sheffield Cutlery feast on Thursday week, and replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. He sketched very rapidly the programme which the Government had set before themselves when they took office in 1868, and the work they had accomplished. He pointed out the odium which had attached to himself because he had done what he thought best to promote economy in all the public departments. Mr. Lowe was most warmly received.

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